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THE JEWELERS' WEEKLY.

THE JEWELERS REVIEW

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A Notable Gold Racing Trophy of the Early Part of Last Century.

(*See text on page 36.*)

VON DER LUHE & HAHNE, N.Y.

ALVIN SILVER

A new pattern of flatware,

The Viking

Typical of the Sea.

This pattern was named the Viking because it savors distinctly of the Sea, with small shell effects at the top of each piece and extending down the handle, and with the fancy pieces the same effect is carried out in the bowls.

A very superior medium weight pattern.

It is made in full line of ounce goods, fancy pieces and cutlery.

ALVIN M'F'G CO.,
SILVERSMITHS,
NEW YORK.

Diamond Mining in Brazil.

United States Consul Reports on Alleged Frauds Perpetrated on American Public.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14.—Consul George E. Anderson, of Rio de Janeiro, reports that it is a little dangerous to generalize too much on conditions surrounding diamond mining in Brazil, but the activity of a number of promoters of such enterprises now in the United States, and the consequent increase in the number of inquiries received at that consulate-general, renders it necessary to lay down some general limits to the prospects of the industry. Mr. Anderson continues:

In offering general discouragement as to mining propositions, I wish to be understood as not reflecting upon all the enterprises now on foot to develop Brazilian mining properties. It is possible, and even probable, that some of them will result profitably, and the reports of mining experts on the country in general are such as to indicate that the country will probably some day produce great returns on mining investments. At the same time the country is full of schemes, which are either out and out frauds or which are based upon claims and facts so slight as to make them little less than frauds.

The United States and Great Britain, especially New York, Chicago and London, are the chief fields of operations for a number of promoters who have never done any mining but what they have done in these cities, and there are a number of so-called mining companies now soliciting stock subscriptions in the United States whose officers are not even certain where their property, or land they claim as property, lies. The president of a diamond mining company, having its offices in New York, wrote me a letter within the past week to ask how near a city of Brazil, near which his company claims property, was to a railroad. And yet this company is probably selling stock upon statements which give a most glowing account of the country in general, the special claims of this property in richness and accessibility, and other representations which are in no way true. On the other hand, there are several reputable companies in the field, the representatives of some of whom are in touch with this consulate-general, who are working claims in good faith and which may succeed. It is a notable fact, however—a fact which is certified to me by men who have had long experience in matters relating to the Brazilian mining fields, that not a single mining company operating in what is known as the gold and diamond fields of Brazil has paid a dividend. There may be exceptions to this rule, but as yet I have been unable to locate them.

INACCESSIBILITY OF MINING REGIONS.

Assuming that a mining enterprise having property or claiming to have property in Brazil is pushed in the United States or elsewhere in good faith, there are several elements to be considered in addition to those which may be said to exist in all mining enterprises. Chief among these, perhaps, may be cited the special difficulties attending operations in a tropical, mountainous country where there is no railway communication with the mining country for distances representing from 5 to 50 days' journey on mule back. The reports of mining experts indicate that there are diamonds and there is gold to be found in a large territory in Brazil. The diamonds, however, are not found as they are in South Africa in certain large pockets or pipes, the structure and working of which is so well understood. In Brazil the diamonds are found in small pockets covering perhaps many thousand square miles of territory. Little of this territory has been worked with modern machinery, but enough of it has been worked with modern machinery to establish certain facts.

The first of these facts is that it is impossible to count upon the value of a property by preliminary surveys or guesses by engineers. The second is that practical mining operations in the Brazilian field must be done with machinery which can not only be readily transported in parts or otherwise on mule back to the first point of operations, but which can later be changed about readily in rough country, in unfavorable rainy seasons, in a country without roads, bridges, supplies or anything else in the way of conveniences of civilization. It is evident that when one of these small pockets are worked out it must be practicable to move the plant elsewhere at a minimum cost to try fortune in a new pocket. It is evident also that this involves large expenditures, and large capital is required to work such properties. Assuming that a company is formed in good faith, that it owns the property in the diamond country it claims it owns, and that it is managed not only by honest men but by men who know their business, it is evident that many thousands of dollars must be expended before the owners of the property know whether they really have anything or not.

UNCERTAIN LAND TITLES.

Another great trouble in these enterprises is in the fact that there is constant litigation over the matter of titles to land in this country. Brazilian mining laws are very incomplete and unsatisfactory. Immense quantities of land can be had in the mining country for very little money; but generally it so happens, as soon as anything valuable is discovered or developed upon the land taken, that some one else has a prior claim to it, and the company or individual whose energy has developed this value either is robbed of the fruits of energy and expenditure of capital or is compelled to fight for them at an additional expenditure of both. One of the most reliable American concerns now working up country has been compelled to cease work within the past month under an order from a Brazilian court. This company leased certain mining country from a company which claimed to own it and which was able to establish a good prima facie title. It went to work, established its machinery, and was fairly successful in work. It now appears that the company from which it leased its property bought the property from certain parties for a certain sum of money and certain stock; that this stock is in a company which has not been properly registered, and is therefore worthless under Brazilian law, and that therefore the original owners now want the property, which has been shown to be more valuable than it was when first sold. In the meanwhile the American concern has idle men on its hands, costly machinery idle, and its sole efforts are being devoted to securing what it thought it already possessed.

POINTS TO BE GUARDED.

I think it fair to say, generally, that there should be no investments in mining enterprises in Brazil which do not provide—

First, a large amount of actual cash for capital for prospecting the proposed country. General assurances, even from mining engineers of repute, under Brazilian conditions are good only for a speculation or a gamble as to whether paying property can be struck. There are no "snaps" to be handled with small capital.

Second, a careful investigation, not only of the country to be worked, but of the title to any and all property to be acquired. A requirement of this sort ought to be unnecessary with sensible business men, but the present situation in mining affairs in Brazil demonstrates that there is special need of a warning on this point.

In all this there is especial need of an investigation of the good faith of the mining proposition under consideration. It is a lamentable fact that a large proportion of Brazilian mining enterprises are frauds, and that there are men now in the United States with enterprises which represent nothing more than the money they can get from the American public.

Wm. B. Durgin Co. Purchases Business of Goodnow & Co., Boston, Mass.

BOSTON, Mass., July 20.—It has just been authoritatively announced that the business of Goodnow & Co., silversmiths, 38 Stanhope St., has been purchased by the William B. Durgin Co., Concord, N. H., and that probably the factory will be removed from Boston to the Durgin plant at Concord.

In this connection it will be recalled that the firm of Goodnow & Co. succeeded Goodnow & Jenks, and that Mr. Jenks, of the latter firm, is now the president of the Wm. B. Durgin Co., so that the purchase of this business will place Mr. Jenks in a position to renew his old connection with this line.

The business just bought by the William B. Durgin Co. was established in 1893 by Walter R. Goodnow and Barton B. Jenks, Mr. Goodnow having previously been a member of the firm of Bigelow-Kennard & Co., while Mr. Jenks was an experienced silversmith. The firm continued without change until the dissolution caused by Mr. Jenks becoming the president of the Durgin concern. Since that time Mr. Goodnow has continued the business alone.

As Louis O. Stevens, Macon, Ga., was crossing the railroad tracks of the Central Railroad of Georgia, something happened to the machine and the vehicle stopped with the rear wheels between the rails on which a freight train was approaching. In order to save his life, Mr. Stevens was obliged to jump from his automobile, which was a few moments later struck and wrecked by the train.

STRAIGHT TALK

We want to do business with every wide-awake retail jeweler of good standing in the United States.

We know that our various lines of gold jewelry are unquestioned as to quality, price and construction.

Therefore we do not hesitate to stamp our registered Trade-Mark on every piece as a guarantee of the above facts.

We make rings for man, woman and child. All kinds of 14k gold sleeve buttons, lockets, Larter shirt studs and Larter vest buttons.

If our travelers do not reach you, may we send you the Fall edition of the Larter Gold Book now in process of publication? A postal will bring one.

4 over 40 years Ring Makers

Larter & Sons

21-23 Maiden Lane New York

Registered Trade-Mark.

A Notable Gold Racing Trophy of the Early Part of the Last Century.

A RACING cup that dates back to the early days of the turf in the United States is now on exhibition at the Gorham Co.'s store, Fifth Ave. and 37th St., New York. This is said to be the only gold racing cup in existence, commemorating the glories of horse racing in South Carolina in the early part of the last century. It was awarded, as indicated by the inscription, at the "Charleston, South Carolina, races, Feb., 1820," to Colonel Richard Singleton, whose racer, "Kosiesko," defeated "Mark Anthony," a horse belonging to a Mr. Richardson. Since then the cup has remained continuously in the Singleton family. From Colonel Singleton it descended as an heirloom to his daughter, Angelica Singleton, who became the bride of Major Van Buren, a son of President Martin Van Buren. She was one of the noted brides of the White House, and later, upon the death of the President's wife, became the mistress of the mansion. From Mrs. Angelica Singleton Van Buren, the cup passed to General James W. Singleton, and from him to the present owner, James J. Singleton.

Several weeks ago, Riley Bros., Buckhannon, W. Va., were instrumental in getting the owner's permission to have the cup publicly exhibited, and it was for some time shown at their store, whence it was brought to New York.

The cup bears the names of the makers, Rundell, Bridge & Rundell, "auriferes to the Prince and Princess of Wales, London, England." The hall mark shows the cup's quality and indicates that it was fashioned in 1812 and finished in 1819.

The cup is of simple construction with handles and a cover. On one side is represented a racing scene in which three horses and riders are contesting. On the other side is the inscription.

Death of Benjamin F. Watts.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., July 18.—Benjamin F. Watts, ex-city treasurer and former coroner, who died of apoplexy Friday last, was well known in the jewelry trade, having followed his craft for over half a century. The funeral, which was held Sunday, was largely attended, and was under the auspices of the Masonic fraternity, in which Mr. Watts had long been prominent.

Mr. Watts was for many years manager of the jewelry store of his brother, J. C. Watts, and succeeded the latter as proprietor to the business in 1882; four years later he sold out to J. C. Watts & Co., and from that time he devoted his almost entire attention to repair work, in which he was noted for his skill and ability. Outside of his work in the jewelry trade his principal interests were in Masonic work, and in this fraternity he had risen very high, having been elevated to the office of Grand High Priest, of the Grand Chapter of Michigan, in 1882.

He is survived by a widow and a son, W. W. Watts, of Detroit.

J. M. Davis, Waynesville, N. C., has just completed extensive improvements in the exterior of his store.

Dr. George F. Kunz's Report.

Production of Precious Stones in 1905 Published by the United States Geological Survey.

[The publication of this Report was commenced in THE JEWELERS' CIRCULAR-WEEKLY, *July 18, 1906, and will be continued in this and succeeding issues until completed.]*

NEW YORK.

Diamonds in Drift.—In the article of Prof. William H. Hobbs, on "The Diamond Field of the Great Lakes," published in 1899,[1] emphasis was laid on the desirability of careful search for diamond occurrences on the moraine line east of Ohio—in Pennsylvania and New York—as a further guide to locating the original northern starting point. No similar discoveries have since been made, except those in central Indiana, until recently a report has appeared of one or perhaps two diamonds being found near Syracuse, N. Y. An account of these and a discussion of the bearings of the whole subject were given by Philip F. Schneider, of that city, in the Syracuse *Herald*[2] of Dec. 24, 1905. The topic had been presented previously, by Mr. Schneider and others, at the October meeting of the Onondaga Academy of Sciences. Unfortunately the facts are not capable of postitive proof at the present time. The owner of the gravel-pit in the southern part of Syracuse claims to have found a diamond therein several years ago and to have subsequently sold it for $1,700 to a person living at Springfield, Mass. The purchaser has since died and his relatives are in Europe, so that it is not possible at present to verify the account. The same owner also reports finding another smaller diamond, which he still retains; but Mr. Schneider questions its reality, and suspects it to be only a quartz crystal.

The geological interest of such an occurrence and its inherent probability in connection with the western diamonds of the drift make these unverified reports worth recording.

In Mr. Shneider's article he also treats of the possible relation of these diamonds, if such they should prove to be, with the peridotite dikes in and around Syracuse. It will be remembered that this rock, altered to serpentine, was identified by the late Prof. H. Carvill Lewis with the rock at Kimberley, South Africa, and with that in Elliott County, Ky., all three being included under his name of kimberlite.

This close relationship to the South African diamond-bearing rock has led to speculation and may lead to possible diamond production at the Kentucky and the Syracuse localities, especially as both these latter have yielded pyrope garnets similar to those freely obtained at Kimberley, and there known as "Cape rubies." No diamonds, however, have been definitely found as yet at either of the American kimberlite occurrences; but if any should really be obtained near Syracuse, the question may be raised whether they are derived from the drift or from the kimberlite dikes of the vicinity.

CANADA.

Search for Diamonds.—Dr. H. M. Ami, of the geological survey of Canada, has given careful instruction to 100 or more parties that are surveying for the Transcontinental Railroad, immediately north of the Great Lake region, how to look for the diamonds in the hope of their locating the source of the diamonds which have been found in the glacial deposits of Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio and Indiana.

SOUTH AFRICA.

De Beers Consolidated Mines.—The most prominent feature in the 17th annual report of the De Beers Consolidated mines, for the year ending June 30, 1905, laid before the meeting of the shareholders at Kimberley, in November, is doubtless the retirement of Gardner F. Williams from the office of general manager, which position he has held and administered with signal ability and success for the last 19 years. He has for some time desired to be relieved from the cares of his position, and he will now be succeeded by his son, Alpheus F. Williams, who has been assistant manager for several years, is thoroughly familiar with the situation, and has ably conducted the working of this great mine in the several absences of his father in the United States.

[1]Jour. Geol., Vol. 7, No. 4, May-June, 1899.
[2]Syracuse *Herald*, Dec. 24, 1905.

In regard to the output of the year, it presents no very marked differences from that of the year 1904. There is some advance in total production, due to the increasing yield of the two newer mines, the Bultfontein and the Dutoitspan; but the old mines show a continued falling off. On the other hand, the Bultfontein and Dutoitspan have developed a sudden advance in richness, the yield per load of these two mines taken together being some 40 per cent. above that of the year before. The other mine, previously known both as the Premier and the Wesselton, remains about the same in rate of production. This mine is spoken of in the present report only as the Wesselton, the name Premier being apparently discarded, and wisely so, in view of the prominence assumed by the great Premier mine near Pretoria in the Transvaal.

The combined data for the De Beers and Kimberley mines are as follows:

PRODUCTION OF DE BEERS AND KIMBERLEY MINES IN 1904 AND 1905.

	1904.	1905.
Loads of blue hoisted.....	2,440,895	2,447,850
Loads of blue washed.....	2,401,099	2,418,158
Carats of diamonds found[1]..	1,303,525	1,108,986
Value of diamonds found[1]..	£3,192,798	£2,929,589
Number of carats per load..	0.54	0.46
Value per carat[1].....	48s. 11d.	52s. 10d.
Value per load[1].....	26s. 7d.	24s. 3d.
Cost of production per load[1].	7s. 4d.	7s. 8d.
Loads remaining on floors..	2,175,079	2,204,771

It will be seen from these figures that the continued rise in value has again failed to counteract the decrease in richness, as shown by the diminished value per load. The quantity of blue ground reported as in sight in 1904 in these two mines was 9,987,908 loads; in 1905 it was 8,026,400 loads—a decrease of about one-fifth.

Of the three newer mines the Wesselton furnished the maximum quantity of blue ground, 2,068,278 loads; and it yielded also one diamond of 187½ carats, the largest yet found in this mine. The Bultfontein leaped from a yield of 0.29 carat per load in 1904 to an average of 0.41 in 1905. This yield rose further during the latter half of the year, and a test from the east end of the mine area gave, in 32,122 loads, an average as high as 0.523 carat. The Dutoitspan mine more than doubled its former average yield, having risen from 0.12 to 0.26 carat per load. In quality the diamonds from this mine are far above those from any other. All three are still worked more or less as open mines.

The data for these mines for the last two years are as follows:

PRODUCTION OF THE WESSELTON, BULTFONTEIN AND DUTOITSPAN MINES IN 1904 AND 1905.

	Wesselton.		*Bultfontein.*		*Dutoitspan.*	
	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
Loads hoisted.....	1,919,304	2,068,278	429,729	605,739	39,914	311,499
Loads washed	2,134,903	2,032,582	514,385	611,491	24,359	65,784
Diamonds found (carats)[1].	605,241	578,152	148,219	249,002	3,032	17,121
Value of same[1].....	£1,055,269	£1,067,475	£219,711	£434,902	£6,457	£59,847
Carats per load.....	0.28	0.284	0.29	0.41	0.12	0.26
Value per carat[1].....	34s. 10d.	36s. 11d.	29s. 7d.	34s. 11d.	(2)	69s. 11d.
Value per load[1].....	9s. 10d.	10s. 6d.	8s. 6d.	14s. 2d.	(2)	18s. 2d.
Cost per load[1].....	3s. 7d.	3s. 10d.	5s. 9d.	5s. 10d.	(2)	12s. 3d.
Loads on floors.....	1,356,260	1,391,956	397,503	391,742	15,555	261,279

[1]Fractions of pounds, carats and pence omitted or approximated. [2]Data not given.

The quantity of blue ground in sight at these mines was estimated as amounting to 51,300,300 loads. This amount being added to that given above for the De Beers and Kimberley—8,026,400—the entire total foots up 59,326,700 loads. Beyond this, however, there are of course the unexplored resources of the three newer mines which have only been opened to depths from one-fourth to one-third those of the older mines.

The recovery of diamonds from tailings and débris has continued, though on a scale somewhat less than in the previous year, which was the maximum. In 1905 1,616,030 loads were washed, mostly from the De Beers mine, and there were obtained 257,959 carats of stones, valued at £311,030.

Even with the higher rate realized for rough diamonds, the earnings of the De Beers Co. were 15 per cent. less than in 1903, as the average yield of rough diamonds from the De Beers and Kimberley mines has fallen from 0.76 carat per load in 1902 to 0.61 carat per load in 1903 and to 0.46 carat per load in 1905. Great quantities of the poorer diamond earth were treated. The total sum realized from the sale of diamonds was £4,802,844; the expenditures were £2,937,509; the profits were £1,865,335. Out of the profits £1,800,000 were paid in dividends, the dividends being 20s. per preferred share as against 27s. 6d. in 1903 and 1904. The reserve was $846,783. The entire sales in 1905 were made "rough" by the syndicate, and this is to continue in 1906, on account of the lower yield and on account of the great demand. This is in spite of the fact that the price of rough stones was raised twice, five per cent. each time, during the year 1905; but the diamond syndicate makes these advances because there are less diamonds found to-day than there were found 15 years ago, while the demand for them has greatly increased.

[1]Fractions omitted or approximated.

Premier (Transvaal) Mine.—The increased output of the Premier (Transvaal) mine has caused great interest in the production of diamonds and the finding of the largest known diamond, the Premier or Cullinan, weighing 3,024 carats, and of several other large stones, one of which weighed over 600 carats and another 340 carats, has given this mine the greatest record for producing material of exceptional size.

Orange River Colony Mines.—The extensive development of diamond mining in the Orange River Colony is well shown in the Annual Report of the Mines Department of that Colony for the year ending June 30, 1905. This report, by Burnet Adams, acting chief inspector of mines, tells of steady increase in the diamond output of the colony and describes the condition of the producing mines, besides the Vaal River alluvial diggings, and of more than 50 prospects and partially developed undertakings. In regard to these latter, many have proved disappointing, but some have yielded good diamonds and may prove to be valuable properties.

The seven mines that have actually yielded more or less successfully are (1) the New Jagersfontein (the old celebrated mine reorganized under the new government); (2) the Koffyfontein; (3) the Ebenhaezer; (4) the Lace Diamond Co.; (5) the Monastery; (6) the Kaalvallei; (7) the New Driekopjes. Of these, the last is now closed and for sale, and two or three of the others are partially suspended and either engaged in testing or in awaiting improved appliances. The Jagersfontein is much the most important and has been steadily advancing, both in equipment and in production. Heretofore it has been carried on as an open working, but steps are now being taken to change to the underground system, as was done with such success in the De Beers and Kimberley mines.

The diamond output of the colony for the year covered by the report is given in a tabular form by months, from July, 1904, to June, 1905, inclusive. These show some variations, but maintain a fairly uniform average. The product is given as a whole, without distinguishing the mines, but the Jagersfontein far exceeds all the rest together.

OUTPUT OF DIAMONDS IN ORANGE RIVER COLONY, FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1905.

Loads washed	3,556,000
Carats of diamonds found.....	320,548¾
Value of same.....	£938,617, 15s. 6d.
Carats per load.....	0.0899
Value per carat.....	58s. 8d.
Value per load.....	5s. 3d.

Subsequent data for the month of July, 1905, show but slight differences from the average of the month preceding. The cost of mining per load is not given in the report.

(To be continued.)

J. E. Eckert, Marengo, Ia., has bought F. B. Downard's stock of jewelry, and will consolidate it with his own.

OLD RELIABLE W. & S. B.★

We extend our greetings to the members of the American Retail Jewelers' Association and the American Association of Opticians, as they assemble in convention.

In view of some matters that are to be considered at both conventions, we offer the following suggestions:

Don't waste valuable time reflecting on the inroads made in your business by Department Stores and Retail Mail Order Houses. Buy the Old Reliable line and avoid this kind of competition. Our Old Reliable W. & S. B. ★ 1-10 and Globe Filled W. & S. B. ★ 1-8 chains are not sold to either Department Stores or Retail Mail Order Houses.

Bunch your buying. If you buy a little here and a little there you gain the regard of no one and your account has no value. Concentrate your purchases on the Old Reliable line and participate in the opportunities offered by our premium plan.

We invite your inspection of Old Reliable goods at our booth in the exhibition hall. We shall have some special things to show you and a very interesting booklet for you to read.

Old Reliable W. & S. B. ★

W. & S. BLACKINTON CO.

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NEW YORK, 14 Maiden Lane **Factory, North Attleboro, Mass.**

Let us send a selection package through
any jobber you may designate.

London Letter.

LONDON, July 12.—I recently referred to the inaugural meeting of the British Watch and Clock Makers' Guild, and incidentally to the fact that the National Association of Goldsmiths was not represented thereat. At the annual convention and reunion of the association which was recently held at Glasgow the question came up as to the position of the N. A. G. with regard to the newly formed Guild, and while the retiring president and the organizing secretary stated that they had no objection to the new society, it was quite evident from the remarks passed by both that they felt a bitter antagonism. As a result, a very long discussion took place, and in the end, and only after very hard pressing, the executive agreed to meet representatives of the Watchmakers' Guild.

*

The convention was, viewed from the business standpoint, a dead failure. A number of items were placed upon the agenda with no other object, apparently, than that of creating trouble and friction. One most important matter, that of the hall-marking of foreign watches, was simply referred to in the report, and Mr. Steward, the editor of the *Watchmaker*, endeavored to draw the sub-committee on the subject. At last year's convention the National Association of Goldsmiths passed a unanimous resolution to the effect that they were in entire agreement with the decision of Justice Channell, viz., that watch cases containing movements, coming into Great Britain, were not plate within the meaning of the act, and were, therefore, not within the law which compels all plate, British or foreign, to be sent to the British assay offices to be marked. From facts which had come to the knowledge of Mr. Steward it would appear that the sub-committee had overridden the unanimous decision of the annual congress, and had informed the Worshipful Company of Goldsmiths that they disagreed with Justice Channell's decision, and yet they refused to inform the annual congress at Glasgow what steps they were taking, after having had a clear mandate to uphold, in every way, the judicial decision of Justice Channell.

The National Association of Goldsmiths has undoubtedly done a considerable amount of good work, but it has been a one-man business and many of the members are beginning to "kick over the traces." Certainly his autocratic actions have brought him into trouble with several members of his executive committee, while his attempt to run his own nominees for the vacant executive places being frustrated by the nomination of two Scotch members, and their being elected at the top of the poll, shows him that he cannot hold the same respect which for so long had been accorded the honorable organizing secretary; and as I write I learn that Thomas Field, the organizing secretary, is declaring that he will not be dictated to and, consequently, is resigning his position, but as he has threatened this for a number of years past, few take him seriously.

However, the position is a very acute one, and, viewed from a democratic standpoint, a very serious one; for it is obvious that an association which is "bossed" by one individual cannot last very long, and with the dissatisfaction expressed on every side unless something of a radical nature takes place the National Association of Goldsmiths will come to an end.

*

There is being produced at Barkentien & Krall's, Regent St., W., a very handsome altar which is destined for one of the big churches in Philadelphia. It is being made to the order of Mr. Wanamaker. It is just seven feet long by three feet two inches deep, and has for its central feature a finely modeled figure of the Madonna and Child. This is flanked on either side by four columns which consist of six series of smaller columns or pillars, all different, each of which is filled with a Biblical figure, making in all 144 separate figures, each bearing a name. The pillars are all hand made. Between the columns are 12 modeled panels representing Biblical parables and subjects, as, for instance, the Annunciation, the Turning of Water into Wine, etc. In the capitals of the columns are angels kneeling in various positions, each holding a different musical instrument. The eight columns are bifurcated by a band which runs round, and is set with a variety of precious stones, each one being in a gold setting. The whole is of silver, weighing about 4,000 ounces, and is surmounted by a fine marble slab. It may be asked how it comes about that a British firm should be producing this work, while in America you have such prominent firms as Gorham and Tiffany, let alone others of high standing, although perhaps not so world famous. Anyway, the firm which is producing this piece of work, while not well known, employs some of the finest London workmen.

There is one point with regard to this which is being queried, and that is as to whether it will pass the United States Custom House without having to pay a duty. It is a question of art or commerce.

*

Trade here is by no means good, and while our Board of Trade returns are going up, there appears little opportunity for doing much—at any rate, in the jewelry and allied lines.

*

The British Optical Association some time since applied for the grant of a royal charter, which is only granted by the Privy Council with the consent of His Majesty. The British Medical Council objected to the granting of a charter, and I understand that the Society of Chemist-Opticians also raised objections. Anyway, the British Optical Association will not get its charter, the Privy Council refusing to recommend the King to grant the same.

The Sight-Testing Bill before Parliament is in no better position than when I last wrote, and the attempt to get the British Optical Association to fall into line with the General Board of Opticians has so far not borne any good fruit.

ST. GEORGE.

When Otto Scheidt, Joliet, Ill., arrived at his store a few mornings ago, he found traces of a circle cut in each of the two front plate glass windows. Whoever did the cutting, was evidently frightened away before he had time to remove the glass.

Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, Etc., Shipped to Alaska, Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19.—The following figures show the commerce of the United States, with its non-contiguous territories, for comparative periods of time, in jewelry, clocks, watches, etc.

ALASKA.—Clocks to the value of $4,768 were shipped to Alaska during the 11 months ending May, 1906, as against a value of $4,457 for the same period of 1905. The watch shipments increased from $767 during the 11 months of 1905 to $1,431 during the same period this year. Jewelry shipments amounted to $10,710 in May, 1905, declining to $3,667 in May this year. During the 11 months' period, however, the shipments increased from $36,309 in 1905 to $58,661 this year. Plated ware shipments amounted to $5,728 in 1905, and $7,370 in 1906.

HAWAII.—During May, 1905, clocks to the value of $1,199 were shipped to Hawaii, increasing to $1,509 in May of this year. During the 11 months' period the shipments increased from $8,633 in 1905 to $11,686 this year. No watches were shipped to Hawaii either in May a year ago or in May last. The value for the 11 months of 1905 was $1,785, increasing to $2,196 during the same period of 1906. A remarkable decline is noted in the shipments of jewelry in May a year ago and in May last, the figures being $21,650 and $1,350, respectively. During the 11 months' periods the shipments fell from $166,034 in 1905 to $83,421 in 1906, while plated ware shipments fell from $51,917 to $24,859 during the same periods.

PORTO RICO.—During May, 1905, clocks to the value of $590 were shipped to porto Rico, increasing to $740 in May last, while during the 11 months' periods the shipments likewise increased from $2,872 to $5,353. During these same periods watch shipments increased from $63 to $185, and from $2,222 to $3,485. Jewelry shipments likewise show a healthy growth, the value for May, 1905, being $295, increasing to $1,136 in May last, while the values for the 11 months' periods were $7,991 in 1905 and $14,298 in 1906. Shipments of plated ware increased from $6,022 to $8,294 during the 11 months' periods.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.—Clock shipments to the Phhilippines amounted in value to $2,050 during May, 1905, decreasing to $1,432 in May last, while during the 11 months of 1905 the shipments were valued at $4,453, increasing to $4,837 this year. On the other hand, there were no watches shipped to the Philippines in May last, as against $25 worth in May a year ago. The shipments for the 11 months' periods decreased from $1,759 in 1905 to $924 this year. Jewelry shipments increased from $760 in May, 1905, to $1,759 in May last, and from $2,317 to $3,905 during the 11 months' periods. Plated ware shipments increased from $1,624 to $4,926 during the last-mentioned periods.

H. Bealmear, Baltimore, Md., has leased the building at 25 W. Baltimore St., now occupied as a ticket office by the Western Maryland Railroad Co., and will conduct a jewelry store.

HAYDEN W. WHEELER & CO.

MOUNTED DIAMONDS

We are making up many new pieces in mounted dimonds for our Fall stock and will show new ideas and a larger and finer stock than ever.

Besides mounted diamonds, we have a large stock of loose diamonds, colored stones and pearls.

NECKLACES, BRACELETS AND LA VALLIERES ARE AMONG THE PREVAILING FADS AT PRESENT.

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DIAMONDS, PEARLS AND PRECIOUS STONES.

MEMORANDUM ORDERS SOLICITED.

Robbery Clearly Planned.

Four Thieves Steal Diamonds Worth $2,500 from Store of Edward Wineburgh & Sons, Utica, N. Y.

UTICA, N. Y., July 18.—One of the boldest daylight robberies which has taken place in Central New York for some time was reported to the local police yesterday by Joseph Wineburgh & Sons, 32 Genesee St., who said that four crooks, evidently expert show case thieves, got away with a tray containing 24 solitaire rings worth $2,500. Two men charged with being the thieves have been apprehended, but the man who carried off the diamonds has escaped. The boldness of the daylight raid staggered the clerks in the Wineburgh store, but they immediately got in communication with Chief of Police Cleveland and his men and work on the case was begun at once.

JOHN W. BLISS. ALBERT YOUNG.

Two of the four men accused of carrying out the daring daylight robbery in the store of Joseph Wineburgh & Sons, at Utica, N. Y.

The robbery happened about 1.15 P. M., and the absence of the diamonds was noticed five minutes later. Had the thief who worked the show case closed the door, the quartette might have got an hour's lead on the police. Frank Dunn, a boy employed in the store, noticed the opened show case and the absent tray. He notified Hyman Wineburgh, senior member of the firm, who saw at once that the house had been made the victim of an unusually daring daylight robbery.

The Wineburgh store is laid out in good shape for the robbery so successfully made yesterday. It is L shaped, the diamonds and more expensive jewelry being located in front of the store and near the entrance, while the office and packing counter is in the rear part and out of view of the front part of the store. The layout had been carefully studied by the diamond thieves.

The thieves are described as follows: No. 1—Man about 32 years of age, giving his name as John Bliss, and now under arrest. It is believed that Bliss engineered the diamond steal. Bliss is about 5 feet 5 inches in height, and weighs about 130 pounds. He has two scars on the left side of his face, one on the cheek and the other on the lower part of the jaw. Bliss wore a blue serge sack suit, a soft black hat, and displayed a conspicuous scarfpin of diamonds and emeralds.

No. 2—Man about 35 years old and giving his name as Albert Young, also under arrest. He is about 5½ feet high, face sunburned and sharp-featured, and has a slight impediment in his speech.

No. 3—Man about 30 years old, 5 feet 10 inches, slim build, smooth face, and the operator who stole the diamond tray. He wore a dark-brown slouch hat, a dark gray suit and a straw hat.

No. 4—Man about 25 years old, who stood on guard outside the store; rather stout and wore a dark-blue suit and stiff straw hat.

All the men had the appearance of having lived an outdoor life. Their faces were sunburned and their general appearance indicated that perhaps they have been following race track horses or working Summer resorts.

The robbery was exceptionally well planned. The scar-faced man, who says his name is Bliss, was the first to enter the store about 12.30 P. M. Hyman Wineburgh waited upon him. He asked for diamond scarfpins, but could not find one to suit him. After looking about but making no purchases, he left the store, and about that time, Mr. Wineburgh left for lunch. Bliss said he wanted to seek the opinion of a friend before buying a scarfpin which he fancied. Bliss returned to the store about 12.55 o'clock, and Edward Wineburgh waited upon him. He was again shown the tray of diamond pins. Then he asked to see some ladies' pins, and later some loving-cups and clocks.

While Bliss was occupying Edward Wineburgh's attention the man supposed to be Young and the third thief entered the store, and James E. Price, the bookkeeper, waited upon them. They wanted to look at some clocks. Young accompanied Mr. Price toward the rear of the store, while the third man leaned on a case near the diamond counter and toward the door. Young finally picked out a cheap clock and asked that it be packed up in a box for shipment. Mr. Price set the clock at 1.15 o'clock and went to the rear part to get a box. He was compelled to go into the cellar for one. This was a part of the plan, as the thieves got Mr. Price out of the way.

The scar-faced man picked out a clock simultaneously, and Mr. Wineburgh went to the rear to pack it up. This gave thief No. 3 the opportunity, and it is believed while Mr. Wineburgh and Mr. Price were in the rear that he slipped around the diamond case, opened the door and removed the diamond tray, placing it under the folds of his sack coat. Charles H. Livingstone, Mr. Wineburgh's brother-in-law, was in the rear part of the store reading a paper, but he could not see the third thief. The young chap—thief No. 4—was guarding the door.

While the theft was in progress the boy Dunn returned from dinner, but the outside worker, No. 4, detained him in conversation for a few minutes, until the first two thieves had gotten their clocks and the trio had started for the door and the street. Soon after entering the store, young Dunn noticed the open show case, and the discovery was made.

The local police were at once notified, descriptions of the men had, and the depots and hotels all watched. It was learned that the men had been stopping at the Lewis House, in Bagg's Sq., near the Wineburgh store. Chief Cleveland sent descriptions to neighboring places and the larger cities.

About 2.30 o'clock Bliss and Young registered at Stanwix Hall, in Rome, secured a room and changed their clothing. Then they left. They were seen on the principal streets, and later it was ascertained that they had left the city, walking in a westerly direction. The police got on their track, and about an hour later they were arrested near Greenway, a small station west of Rome.

Thief No. 3, the man who sneaked the tray, it was learned, reached Rome on the same trolley car with Young and Bliss. He was seen later in Uvanni's saloon, but when he saw an officer coming he went out through a rear door and escaped.

The young man who stood guard at Wineburgh & Sons' door got away without being detected, and it is believed he left the other three in this city.

Edward Wineburgh and Mr. Price positively identified Bliss and Young, who were arraigned here to-day and held for examination, July 26. Bliss and Young protested their innocence. Both men were very nervous when arraigned in court to-day and refused to plead until they had consulted counsel.

Two gold watches are offered by Ralph B. Cohen, Steubenville, O., one for the member of the local baseball team who obtains the highest batting average, the other for the member who first hits Mr. Cohen's sign on the right field fence with a batted ball during a regular game.

T. W. Gurley, Meyersdale, Pa., was recently notified that his father, L. F. Gurley, Hazen, Md., had been severely injured, having fallen from the top of a wagon load of sheaf wheat, striking head foremost on a fence post. The elder Mr. Gurley is slowly recovering from his injuries.

Mr. ABE A. HELLER

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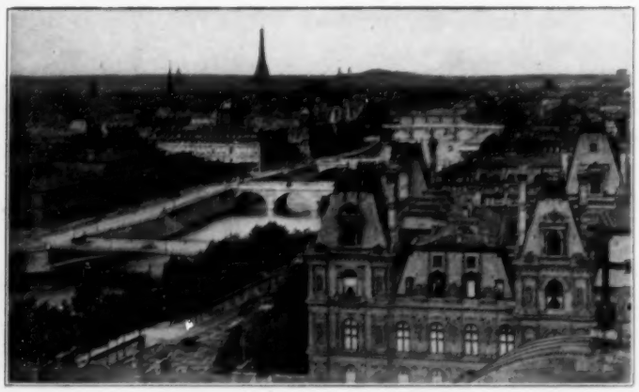
39 Rue de Chateaudun, PARIS.



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Importers of Precious and Imitation Stones.

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Repairing and Recutting Diamonds a Specialty

OUR **40th YEAR** IN BUSINESS **1866-1906**

DIAMONDS LOOSE AND MOUNTED — **CASES and MOVEMENTS** ALL MAKES AND GRADES — **JEWELRY** GOLD AND PLATED

ORDERS SOLICITED FROM RESPONSIBLE JEWELERS. GOODS SENT ON SELECTION.

All our goods are either direct importations, our own manufacture or bought for cash, enabling us to offer special inducements in prices and terms.

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PARIS, FRANCE—35 Rue des Trois Bornes — 49 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK CITY

Death of Capt. Chas. G. Browne.

BOSTON, Mass., July 19.—Capt. Charles G. Browne, well known in the jewelry trade, with which he had been identified from his youth until last March, when he engaged in business in other lines, died suddenly while on a yachting cruise last Monday night. He was one of the judges, acting fleet captain, and a member of the regatta committee of the Boston Yacht Club, whose squadron was on its way to Portland, Me., when he was stricken with paralysis. He was removed from the yacht to the Maine General Hospital on arrival at Portland, and died there a few hours later.

Captain Browne's most recent connection with the jewelry trade was in the employ of Foster & Co., retailers, on West St., this city. When a boy he worked for Shreve, Crump & Low, subsequently learning the trade of diamond cutter with the veteran Henry D. Morse. Later he went to New York, and was with Howard & Co. as salesman, both in their New York and Paris establishments. He was in business for himself in New York for three years, but in 1898 returned to Boston and engaged with Foster & Co., with whom he remained as head of their diamond department for nearly eight years. He was about 49 years of age, and leaves two children, a son and a daughter.

Funeral services were held to-day at his residence, 760 E. 4th St., South Boston. Foster & Co. and former associates of Mr. Brown there sent a handsome floral tribute in token of their esteem. The interment was in Forest Hills Cemetery.

Death of Andrew K. Jobe.

JACKSON, Tenn., July 18.—The death Friday of Andrew Krecken Jobe caused deep regret and profound sorrow, not only to his many friends and business acquaintances in this vicinity, but to the jewelry trade throughout the south, in which the deceased had been long one of its most prominent members. Death was due to typhoid fever, from which he had suffered for two weeks. He, as well as his three sons, were stricken with the disease, but the sons recovered, while Mr. Jobe grew gradually worse until the end.

Andrew K. Jobe's interests in the jewelry trade were widely spread, and he had not only one of the most prominent stores in Jackson and the vicinity, but also owned an establishment at Water Valley, Miss., and was the head of the Jobe-Rose Jewelry Co., of Birmingham, Ala. He was 40 years old and had been in business in this city since 1888, having come here from Columbus, Miss., in that year. From the start he was prosperous, his energy, industry and ability as a business man bringing him a clientele that assured to him a successful career. As his business grew he opened a store in Water Valley as a branch of the establishment here, and later, in 1902, with J. N. Rose, opened another store in Birmingham, Ala., under the style of Jobe-Rose Jewelry Co.; this business he incorporated subsequently with a capital of $20,000, becoming its president and treasurer. Mr. Jobe was also for a time interested with George H. Geer, of the Jackson Loan & Jewelry Co., but sold out his interests in the latter in 1905, and of recent years had devoted almost all his time and attention in building up the business here, and at Water Valley.

The deceased is survived by a widow, a daughter, three sons and a mother.

Massachusetts Labor Bureau Reports on Jewelry Pledged at Boston.

That hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of jewelry finds its way into the hands of Boston pawnbrokers has long been realized, but the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labor has just concluded a detailed study of the subject. In making an investigation of the subject of uncollectable debts the Bureau's men were met far and wide with the complaint that the principal reason for these debts was the wage earners' Saturday night visits to saloons, forcing the family on Saturdays and Mondays to pawn articles of value to get the necessities of life.

To test the truth of this an exhaustive examination was made of the Boston pawnbrokers' records. It was confined to a study of the pledges taken in Saturdays and Mondays for the entire year. The report is filled with elaborate tables, but the gist of them is that on the 52 Saturdays 29,578 pieces of jewelry were pawned by needy Bostonians, who thus raised $151,416.88. On the 52 Mondays they pawned 32,011 pieces, raising $181,812.73; the total being 61,589 pieces of jewelry, which raised $333,229.61.

The number of pieces of jewelry pledged was 50.28 per cent. of all the goods pledged in Boston for the entire year, and the amount loaned on it by the pawnbrokers was 78.41 per cent. of their total output for the year.

The concluding table shows the details of this Saturday and Sunday surrender of jewelry by its owners:

Articles.	Saturday. Number of pledges.	Saturday. Amount.	Monday. Number of pledges.	Monday. Amount.
Badges	14	$56.60	6	$13.50
Bracelets	80	275.00	62	254.90
Bracelets and chains	9	71.75	5	65.00
Bracelets and rings	12	55.00	17	59.50
Chains	1,043	4,762.74	1,190	4,306.35
Chains (fob)	34	98.80	24	53.20
Chains and charms	146	653.40	164	690.40
Chains and lockets	110	511.50	119	744.55
Chains and pins	18	90.20	11	108.50
Chains and rings	61	159.55	61	326.50
Charms	51	172.75	63	194.50
Cuff buttons	132	217.50	188	248.35
Cuff buttons and pins	6	17.00	13	41.75
Cuff buttons and rings	17	76.00	21	61.42
Diamonds	29	1,736.50	38	2,811.25
Earrings	53	320.85	41	331.15
Earrings (diamond)	36	1,427.50	43	1,711.50
Lockets	59	110.50	56	255.75
Lockets (diamond)	31	420.50	36	587.50
Pins	442	638.15	495	832.50
Pins (diamond)	289	2,834.50	303	3,657.30
Rings	6,737	9,720.61	7,208	10,138.18
Rings (diamond)	1,924	36,073.40	1,888	44,944.40
Rings (diamond and other)	172	2,870.00	184	4,123.63
Rings (wedding)	630	1,065.00	616	1,212.50
Rings and earrings	12	29.25	9	18.50
Rings and pin	50	193.55	50	158.10
Studs	19	49.15	18	19.40
Studs (diamond)	103	1,692.75	122	3,839.00
Watches	14,519	63,166.20	15,500	64,822.70
Watches and chains	1,701	10,650.85	1,920	14,430.28
Watches, chains and charms	70	705.50	77	933.25
Watches, chains and lockets	15	323.00	24	476.25
Watches, chains and rings	42	450.00	51	934.75
Watches and charms	15	85.65	10	69.25
Watches and pins	54	437.85	36	338.50
Watches and rings	191	1,659.05	223	2,277.95
Other jewelry	652	7,538.78	1,119	15,720.72
Totals	29,578	$151,416.88	32,011	$181,812.73

Death of Abraham Jaffee.

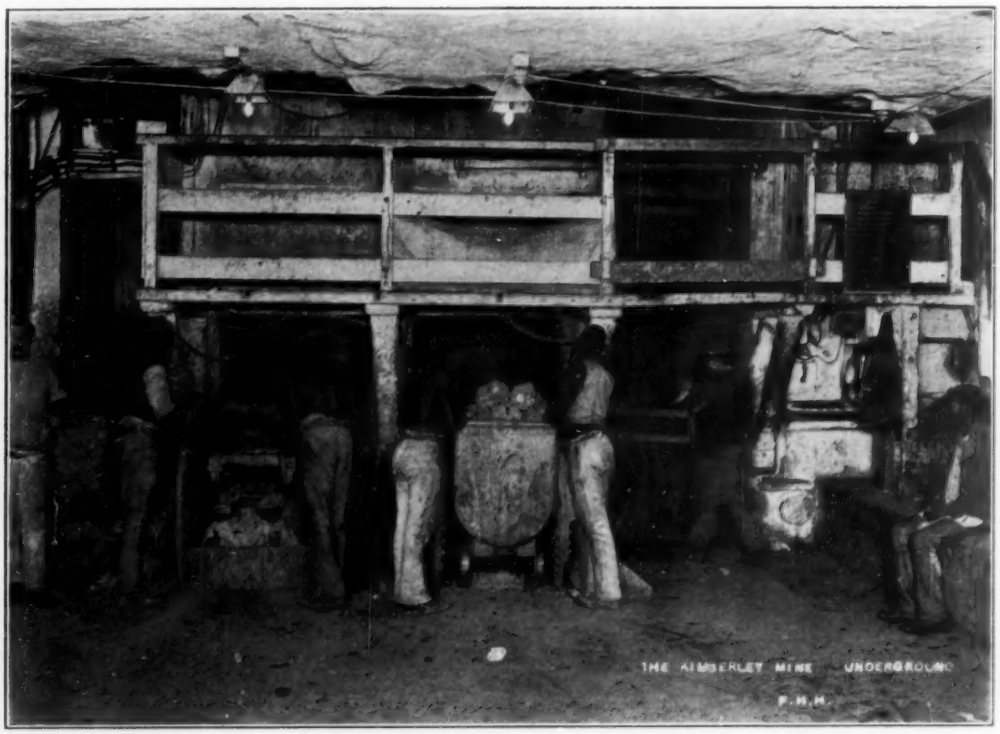
Abraham Jaffe, of A. Jaffe & Son, wholesale jewelers, 179 Henry St., New York, died Wednesday of last week at his home at the same address. Mr. Jaffe was 52 years of age. He was born in Russia and came to New York a number of years ago, starting in the jewelry business in a small way at 152 Henry St., subsequently removing to his present address. In May of last year Mr. Jaffe's son, Isaac Jaffe, was admitted into partnership, and a branch office was opened at 54 Maiden Lane in charge of the son.

Mr. Jaffe was a man of industrious habits, and in a comparatively few years built up a considerable business, at the same time winning the respect of the people with whom he was brought in association. The funeral took place at his home Thursday at 1 o'clock and was largely attended by friends.

Retail Jewelers of Oklahoma Organize Association at El Reno.

GUTHRIE, Okla., July 18.—Retail jewelers of Oklahoma have effected a State organization and will send delegates to the convention to form a national organization, which will be held in Rochester next month. The Oklahoma association was formed at a meeting held in El Reno July 12, and has as its object the protection of its members against the competition of mail order houses, the retailing by jobbers, etc., as well as the aiding in the enforcement of the gold and silver stamping laws, and encouraging the movement to obtain the same in this State.

The association elected as president J. F. N. Lloyd, Pond Creek, and as secretary, E. W. Eisfelder, Lamont.



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¶ Large dealers will find it to their advantage to call and inspect these goods.

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Two More Jewelry Robberies at Cleveland, O.—Brunner Bros. Co. Lose Stock Worth $1,000 from Show Case.

CLEVELAND, O., July 21.—A most daring robbery occurred about noon Saturday, when the street show case of the Brunner Bros. Co., in the Standard building, was robbed of about $1,000 worth of stock. Of this almost half was recovered, having been dropped by one of the thieves in his flight.

Stories differ as to the number of persons engaged in the robbery. Some think three men were engaged in the job, while others say there was but one. The case was opened with a piece of wire and a duplicate key. The first thing people on the street noticed was that a clerical looking young man was removing the goods from the top shelf of the case. He was working as if that was a part of his business. A man passing along the street did not like the looks of things, and watched the fellow. At that he ran down a blind alley at the side of the J. L. Hudson Co.'s store, and, though pursued, found a way into the Arcade and thence out on Superior St., where he was lost in the crowd. He left his hat behind, however, and this may form a clue to his identity.

Several diamond rings, a diamond stud, several brooches set with diamonds and some watches made up the main part of the goods taken. The doorman at the J. L. Hudson Co.'s store had been guarding the case, but he was called to the basement for something, and the robbery took place while he was gone.

The description of the man, as given by two men who saw him, is as follows: About 22 to 24 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches tall, light hair, face thin, light and smooth shaven, light blue eyes, narrow aquiline nose, and ears which stand out. He wore a blue coat and light trousers.

Some who saw part of the robbery say that there were three men, and that this one passed a portion of the goods to the others, who disappeared in the crowd and were lost to view. No descriptions of these men were given. It is also said that one of the men stood with his back against the case while the other opened it with the key. The boldness of the plan threw people off their guard or the man might have been caught easily.

A man giving his name as Lewis B. Smith, of Hamilton, O., was arrested early Thursday morning. He had marked out a square on the display window of Harry Goldberg, in the Cuyahoga building, with a glass cutter, and was beginning to tap out the piece when the watchman of the building stepped out. Smith took to his heels and around the corner ran into the arms of two patrolmen. In the police court he claimed to be a farmer, but his hands did not prove his assertion. He said that he had purchased a watch in Cincinnati which proved to be brass, and that he intended to take one of the watches he saw in Mr. Goldberg's window and replace it with his brass timepiece. He was bound over to the Grand Jury. The police officers believe that he is new to the burglary business.

After the burglary of the three jewelry stores, reported in THE CIRCULAR-WEEKLY last week, the police made eleven arrests. Three of the men they found provided with revolvers and a bottle of nitro-glycerine. One of these is a man from Canton, who was in trouble at Columbus some months ago. The police believe they have the leaders of a gang of burglars.

Daring Theft of Pearl Studs from New York Jeweler Followed by an Arrest.

James McCrosson, 26 years old, who says that he lives in W. 66th St., New York, was arrested last Wednesday, charged with stealing three pearl studs from the counter of A. Frankfield & Co., at 38 W. 34th St., Manhattan. After McCrosson was locked up in the W. 30th St. police station he was brought before Magistrate Barlow, of the Jefferson Market Court, who held him in $1,500 bail.

McCrosson, who is said to have almost as many other names as he had pawn tickets in his possession, is believed to be the same man who visited the Gorham

JAMES MCCROSSON, CHARGED WITH ROBBING A. FRANKFIELD & CO.

Co.'s store on Fifth Ave., July 17, where he was carefully watched because he resembled another man known to be a jewelry thief. After the supposed crook left he was followed by Store Detective Larkin. The man made his way to Frankfield's. The detective told his suspicions to Mr. Frankfield. The supposed crook left without anything more happening.

On the following day a man said to be McCrosson entered Frankfield's, but was not recognized as the suspected man at once, because he had on a different suit and hat. He asked that some pearl studs be shown to him, and a salesman took out a tray of pearl studs which had been carefully examined by the stock clerk a short time before. After looking at the pearls the visitor remarked that he would call again with his brother, who wished to select the gems. The visitor then started to leave the store.

Looking over the tray, the salesman saw that three pearl studs were missing. Detective Cassasa and Patrolman Bull later arrested McCrosson.

Numerous pawn tickets, bearing various names, were found in the prisoner's possession. These tickets showed that three pearl studs had been pledged with a West Side pawnbroker. It is said that the tickets bore the date on which the pearls were missed.

Mr. Frankfield visited all the pawnshops in the vicinity and notified them, after the robbery, that the gems were stolen, and that he wished to be informed in case anyone called to pawn the pearls, which he described.

Mr. Frankfield, accompanied by a detective, went to the pawnbroker with whom the pearl studs had been pledged. The pawnbroker refused to allow Mr. Frankfield to examine the pearls. The detective, however, succeeded in examining the gems, and he noted the numbers on their backs. It is said that these numbers corresponded to the numbers of the stolen articles, but the jeweler has not yet recovered his property.

It was said that the Bailey, Banks & Biddle Co., Philadelphia, Pa., are looking for a man of McCrosson's description, and two associates, whose names were given as McDonald and Brennan.

After McCrosson was arrested several jewelers who were robbed in similar fashion went to the station to see whether they could recognize the man. One jeweler from Brooklyn was asked to pick out the man who he thought had robbed him. McCrosson was picked out of a crowd by this man. When the Brooklyn jeweler appeared in court on Thursday he was uncertain as to the identity of the prisoner.

Death of Geo. E. Lowen.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 18.—Few deaths that have occurred in the jewelry trade in this vicinity for some time past have occasioned greater sorrow than did that of George E. Lowen, recently, the deceased having been extremely popular both in trade and social circles.

Mr. Lowen was a native of Ireland, and was born in Dublin in 1852. After learning the printing business in a large establishment owned by his father, he later moved to London, and had his interests directed to the jewelry trade through the fact that his brother was a secretary to the Goldsmiths' Co. Later he went to New York, and after spending five years in that city, moved to Charleston in the latter part of 1886 and entered the employ of James Allen & Co., with whom he remained for several years. About 1892 he left that firm to engage in business for himself, and from that time until his death conducted a store at his home, 82 Smith St., this city.

Deceased is survived by a widow and three sons, one of whom will continue the business.

Edgar A. Fitz, a jeweler of Columbus, O., filed a petition in bankruptcy in the District Court of the United States Wednesday, giving liabilities as $757.35, with no assets.

McNichol & Pethick, Stratford, Ont., removed recently to Fort William, Ont., Canada.

Chester Billings & Son

1840 Successors to Randel, Baremore & Billings 1906

Importers of Diamonds Other Precious Stones, and Pearls, Diamond Jewelry

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Gorham Mfg. Co. to Abandon Stock Transfer Plan—Meeting to Act on New Plan for Selling Affiliated Companies.

Officers of the Gorham Mfg. Co. have concluded to abandon the project for selling the several affiliated companies to the Silversmiths Co. of New York, whose capital stock, under the proposed plan, was to be enlarged. A meeting of the Gorham Mfg. Co.'s stockholders has been called for Aug. 1 to take action formally abandoning the project, and also to act on a new plan for the sale of capital stock in other corporations now owned by the Gorham Co.

The following circulars sent out to the stockholders from the offices at Providence, R. I., explain the situation:

To the Stockholders of the Gorham Mfg. Co.:

Enclosed please find a notice of a special meeting called for the purposes stated in said notice.

In order that you may more fully understand the reason for and subject of the proposed special meeting, I am directed to make the following statement:

The plan heretofore presented to you that the Gorham Mfg. Co. first enlarge the capital stock of the Silversmiths' Co. of New York and thereafter sell to the enlarged company shares of the capital stock, owned by the Gorham Mfg. Co. of certain other corporations, has been attacked in the courts by Mr. George H. Robinson as a stockholder, and has been enjoined by the Court of First Instance upon grounds, among others, that the Gorham Mfg. Co., under its present charter, is a manufacturing corporation, and that its powers to hold shares of stock in other corporations are only incidental to its main or primary purposes, of manufacturing gold, silver and other goods.

Our counsel have advised that, under all circumstances, the views of the court in so far as these views are unfavorable to the aforesaid plan attacked should be adopted, and therefore, that the plan that the Gorham Mfg. Co. first enlarge the capital stock of the Silversmiths' Co., and thereupon sell to such enlarged company the shares of the capital stock of certain other corporations owned by the Gorham Mfg. Co. should be abandoned.

Because of this advice, and because of the apparent limitations of our charter, and also for business and financial reasons, it has been decided by the board of directors to sell and convert into cash for the benefit of your treasury the shares of capital stock owned by this company of the other companies named in the enclosed notice.

In order that the directors might recommend to you a price at not less than which these stocks should be sold, your directors have made careful investigation as to the value of the stocks proposed to be sold, and have concluded that the fair and adequate value and the price at not less than which the aggregate of said stocks should be sold, is the sum of $1,627,440.

Your directors have received a definite and reliable offer to purchase this capital stock at the foregoing price, and with a condition that, if the purchase is made at the price above mentioned, all stockholders of the Gorham Mfg. Co., without distinction as to class, may come in and participate in the purchase, pro rata, according to their several holdings.

The report of the committee of the directors appointed to ascertain the value of the capital stock proposed to be sold, and the opinion of counsel, as to the course which should be pursued by this company under the circumstances, are both on file with the secretary of this company, and are subject to inspection by any stockholder of the company during business hours on application to the secretary.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. F. P. Lawton, Secretary.

By order of the Board of Directors.

To the Stockholders of the Gorham Mfg. Co.:

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Gorham Mfg. Co., will be held at the office of the company, in Providence, Rhode Island, on Wednesday, the first day of August, 1906, at 3 o'clock, to take action upon the following recommendations of the Board of Directors:

"That the plan that the Gorham Mfg. Co. first to enlarge the capital stock of the Silversmiths' Co. of New York, and thereafter sell to such enlarged company the shares of the capital stock owned by this, the Gorham Mfg. Co., of other corporations, be abandoned.

"That all of the shares of the capital stock, owned by this, the Gorham Mfg. Co., of the following corporations:

"Whiting Mfg. Co., the Silversmiths' Co. (of New York), the Silversmiths' Co. (of New Jersey), William B. Durgin Co. and the William B. Kerr Co., be sold for not less than the price of $1,627,440 in the aggregate; and that, if sold for not more than the price above mentioned, the sale be upon the condition that the purchaser permit all stockholders of the Gorham Mfg. Co., without distinction as to class, to participate, if they so desire, in the purchase.

"That the sale be made at such a time and in such manner as the stockholders may direct, in order to realize the best price obtainable, and to transact such further business as may properly come before the meeting.

"Dated, Providence, R. I., July 20, 1906.

"J. F. P. Lawton, Secretary.

"By order of the Board of Directors."

Death of Christian Strobel.

Waterbury, Conn., July 23.—Christian Strobel, president and treasurer of the Lake & Strobel Co., died last Friday after an illness of two years from bronchial tuberculosis, at his home, 114 N. Willow St.

Christian Strobel was born in Wittenberg, Germany, Dec. 25, 1866, the son of George John and Lucia (Schlegel) Strobel. He came to Waterbury with his parents when six months of age. Practically his whole life was spent in this city.

His only education was that of the public schools of the city, which he attended until he was 10 years of age. He then entered the employ of the City Manufacturing Co., where he worked for two years. At the age of 12 he signed with E. A. Locke, William Weeden and George Merritt, who had organized the Waterbury Watch Co., as an apprentice watchmaker. He served here for three years, when he changed his service to that of D. C. Callender & Co.

At the age of 19 he purchased Mr. Callender's interest in the business, which was located in the same building it now occupies, under the name of the Lake & Strobel Co.

George T. Lake joined with Mr. Strobel in forming the co-partnership of Lake & Strobel. In 1896 the Lake & Strobel Co. was organized, with Mr. Strobel owning practically all of the stock.

One of the enterprises in which he took an active interest during the last years of his life was that of the Woodbury Electric Railway. Much of his time was taken up, with that of three others, in securing rights of way and charter rights for this road. He was also more or less interested in the development of Lake Quassapaug as a pleasure resort.

Mr. Strobel was one of the most popular young men in the city. He was a man of kindly and charitable impulses, helping many others effectively and without ostentation. In business he displayed rare capacity, and his advice was frequently sought by others.

The deceased leaves one brother, George J., and one sister, Emma. His father, George J., died about eight years ago, and his mother, Lucia Schlegel, about six years ago. There are no other near relatives.

The funeral took place yesterday from his residence, the Rev. Mr. Lewis officiating. Burial was in Riverside Cemetery.

The Aikin, Lambert Co. Reorganized—Report of Combination Denied.

Announcement was made last week of the reorganization of the Aikin, Lambert Co., 19 Maiden Lane, New York, manufacturers of gold pens, fountain pens, etc. The change in no way affects the Aikin, Lambert Jewelry Co.

The old charter of the Aikin, Lambert Co. was obtained under New Jersey laws, and recently when it expired the business was reincorporated under the laws of New York. On the reincorporation two members of the old company, H. A. Lambert and John B. Shea, sold their interests. Mr. Lambert, who is now on a western trip, will continue to give his attention to the business until the end of the year. Mr. Shea, who had been connected with the business more than 40 years, and has been the superintendent of the factory for a long time, retired in order to take a rest, which his associates feel he had abundantly earned.

James C. Aikin is the president of the reorganized company, and, it is announced, he will continue so indefinitely. It is further said that the changes were made because officers of the old company, getting along in years, felt that they were entitled to a little more ease, and that an infusion of new blood would be desirable.

Mr. Shea's interests were sold to W. I. Ferris, of the L. E. Waterman Co. No announcement was made as to whom Mr. Lambert sold his stock. Reports that the Waterman Co. had secured control of the Aikin, Lambert Co. and that this was the beginning of a combination in the gold pen and fountain pen business were denied by members of both companies. It was said that Mr. Ferris had bought Mr. Shea's stock purely as an investment, with no other movement to influence him.

An interesting incident which occurred just before Mr. Shea's retirement from the factory was a present to him in behalf of the employes of an individual silver loving cup. He lives on Vanderwater St., and has been active in educational work, filling the position of School Commissioner in his district.

Death of Harry Helms.

Steubenville, O., July 18.—The sudden death of Harry Helms, the well-known jeweler, was the subject of much comment and sorrow among his many friends last week, Mr. Helms having passed away suddenly Thursday morning. He was discovered by his brother lying at the foot of the bed in his night robe, and it is supposed that he died of heart failure.

The deceased was 40 years old, and had been in the jewelry business since 1888. He continued until 1896, when he met with reverses and was succeeded by his father, A. M. Helms, for whom he worked for some time. Last December, with his brother, Edward, he purchased his father's interests in the business, and the two continued it from that time under the style of Helms' Jewelry Store. Mr. Helms was widely known in the vicinity and well liked. He had been in poor health for some time.

Hollins Bros., Crowley, La., have dissolved, Edward J. Hollins continuing.

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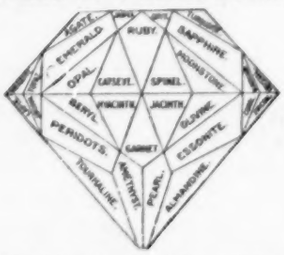

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Programme of Conventions at Rochester, N. Y., of American Association of Opticians and of State Organization.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 23.—Arrangements are practically completed for the convention of the American Association of Opticians which will be held in this city July 30 and 31, Aug. 1 and 2. The arrangement committee has for the past several weeks led a strenuous life in securing accommodations for the guests. Realizing that hotels and boarding houses would not be adequate, rooms have been secured in private houses, and there is no doubt that all visitors will be taken care of in the very best manner.

The committee on exhibits has been obliged to refuse many applicants for space. It is said by those who have visited other conventions that the exhibits this year will be far ahead of those at previous meetings.

The convention of the Optical Society of the State of New York will probably consist of the necessary routine business meeting and the election of officers. It will be held here on July 30, morning and afternoon.

The following programme has been arranged:

Monday, July 30, 11 A. M.—Opening session Optical Society of the State of New York. 2 P. M.—Second Session State Society. 8 P. M.—Opening session of American Association of Opticians. Address of welcome by Mayor James G. Cutler and response by John C. Eberhardt, Dayton, O. Annual address by B. B. Clark, national president. Reports of the secretary, William E. Huston, Kansas City, Mo.; and the treasurer, J. K. Stebbins, Ashtabula, O.

Tuesday, July 31, 8.30 A. M.—Meet at Convention Hall to start for visit to E. Kirstein's Sons Co., Court St. 9.30 A. M.—Business session. Addresses by Dr. Arthur O. Campbell, Topeka, Kans., "Health Ray Lenses;" E. LeRoy Ryer, New York, "The American Optometrical Academy;" R. E. Lockwood, New York, "The Eye an Imperfect Optical Instrument;" E. C. Bernheim, Providence, R. I., "Errors in the Business of the Optician;" Ernest Eimer, Muskegon, Mich., "The Physiological Section, Past and Future." 1 P. M.—Meet at Convention Hall to start for visit to Bausch & Lomb factory. 8 P. M.—Eye testing clinic, conducted by Physiological Section; demonstrator, Prof. Samuel S. Grant, Montreal, president Physiological Section. Muscle testing clinic in charge of librarian of section, C. M. Jenkins, Richmond, Ind.; demonstrators, Dr. John H. Ellis, South Bent, Ind., and John C. Eberhardt, Dayton, O.

Wednesday, 8.30 A. M.—Business session of Physiological Section. Addresses by John Eberhardt, Dayton, O., "Monocular Amblyopia Due to Congenital Corneal Asymmetry;" Geo. W. McFatrich, M.D., Chicago, "Correction for Myopes;" Edward E. Arrington, "Legislation;" H. P. Holmes, Des Moines, Ia.; Samuel S. Grant, Montreal, "The Eye in Comparative Anatomy." 1 P. M.—Meeting of members and visitors at Convention Hall to start for Eastman Kodak Works, Kodak Park. At the conclusion of visit to Kodak Park a trolley and steamboat trip. The official photograph will be taken at Kodak Park. 8 P. M.—Addresses by C. M. Jenkins, Richmond, Ind., "Some Diseases Essential for the Optometrist to Recognize;" Chalmers Prentice, M.D., Chicago, "The Soul and Its Immortality Proven by Science;" Earl J. Brown, M.D., Chicago, "Mechanism of Accommodation," illustrated by stereopticon; H. L. DeZeng, Philadelphia, "The Illumination of the Eye by Direct and Oblique Methods;" E. Culverhouse, Toronto, Can., B. O. A., "Things in General."

Thursday, 9 A. M.—Visit to Taylor Bros.' thermometer factory. 11 A. M.—Address by Chalmers Prentice, M.D., "The Eye in Relation to Health." During this address a free clinic will be held, demonstrating the effect of lenses in cases of stammering, partial deafness, St. Vitus dance and shaking palsy. 1.30 P. M.—Unfinished business. Vote on next meeting place. Election of officers. Evening—Banquet.

The Physiological Section will conduct an eye testing room during the convention, where all the latest improved instruments and methods will be explained. Ernest Eimer, Muskegon, Mich., will be in charge. Prof. R. M. Lockwood, of New York, will act as demonstrator.

The association is indebted to the Bausch & Lomb Optical Co., the Eastman Kodak Co., Taylor Bros. Co., and E. Kirstein's Sons Co. for the entertainment and banquet to be furnished its members and visitors.

The present officers of the American Association of Opticians are: B. B. Clark, president; Briggs S. Palmer, Boston, first vice-president; W. C. Sommers, Springfield, Ill., second vice-president; J. K. Stebbins, Ashtabula, O., treasurer; William E. Huston, Kansas City, secretary.

Executive Committee—George Bausch, Rochester; S. B. Millard, Minneapolis; Alexander Martin, Philadelphia; H. J. Cook, Knoxville.

Regents—E. Culverhouse, Toronto; Clarence S. Hart, Lynn, Mass.; W. Eisensmith, Charleston, W. Va.

Physiological Section—Samuel S. Grant, Montreal, president; Ernest Eimer, Muskegon, Mich., secretary; C. M. Jenkins, Richmond, Ind., librarian.

Chicago Jeweler Holds Two Robbers at Bay Until the Police Arrive.

CHICAGO, July 23.—An attempt to hold up a jeweler last night resulted in the tables being turned upon the robbers, who were held captive until turned over to the police. The prisoners described themselves as Thos. Titik and Jas. Koster, 22 years old, both of whom the police claim to know. The man whom they attempted to rob, but who proved to be too much for them, is Anton Butka, a jeweler at 591 Blue Island Ave. The men are locked up in the Canal Port Ave. Station.

According to the police reports, Butka was alone in his store when the two men entered and asked to be shown some diamond rings. Suspecting them at once the jeweler placed a tray of rings before them, but while they were making a selection quietly secured a revolver. Suddenly one of the men started to draw a pistol while the other seized the tray of rings and tried to back out of the store. This was what Butka was expecting, and quickly covering the men with his revolver he bolted the door, and, keeping the "drop" on his prisoners, held them while his wife telephoned to the police.

Death of Allan Garretson.

DETROIT, Mich., July 23.—Allan Garretson, aged 71, formerly one of Detroit's well-known jewelers, died last week after an illness of seven months. He was born 71 years ago in Logan, O. After serving in the Civil War he came to Detroit and entered the jewelry trade with M. S. Smith, the firm name being M. S. Smith & Co. Garretson, in his younger years, was active in politics, being a close friend and stanch supporter of Senator R. A. Alger.

The funeral was largely attended. Interment was in Woodmere.

The business conducted by Chas. B. Collins, Groton, S. Dak., has been incorporated as the C. B. Collins Co., with an authorized capital of $18,000.

Programme of the National Convention of Retail Jewelers to be Held at Rochester, N. Y.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 20.—There is considerable speculation here, both among jewelers and hotel keepers, as to how many out-of-town members of the trade will be in this city Aug. 3 and 4 as a result of the convention of the American Retail Jewelers' Association, to which will be sent delegates from the many State associations which have been formed recently, for the purpose of organizing a representative national association of retail jewelers of the United States.

The convention, which will be held at Haines Hall, is expected to begin promptly at 9.30 A. M., Aug. 3, when the first session will be held. This session will be opened to jobbers, manufacturers and retailers. It is expected that a large number of jobbers and manufacturers will be represented here, but inasmuch as the convention of the American Association of Opticians will be held just previous to the opening of the jewelers' convention, it is generally expected that a large number of the jeweler-opticians who come to the former will stay for the latter, if only to take part in those sessions of the jewelers which will be open to every legitimate member of the retail trade, without regard to whether he is affiliated with or belongs to any organization.

The interest evinced by the local jewelry trade in the convention has not been as great as would naturally be expected, but it is thought that greater consideration may be given the project when the time of the meeting draws near.

The final programme of the convention has been made public, and is as follows:

1. Address of welcome, President Max Jennings.
2. Report of Secreary E. R. Roehm.
3. "Advertising Value of Jewelers' Show Windows," Mack A. Hurlbut.
4. "Federal Control of Interstate Commerce," Hon. E. B. Vreeland.
5. "Organization—Its Difficulties and Its Possibilities," A. L. Sacket.
6. "Organization from the Standpoint of the Manufacturer," S. O. Bigney.
7. "The Growth of Organizations," W. B. Roberson.
8. "Local Association Experiences," J. M. Nabstedt.
9. "A Few Reasons Why We Are Here," F. W. Jameson.
10. Closed session.

[Temporary adjournment of the American Retail Jewelers' Association into a "Committee of the Whole." This session will be closed to all except regular, legitimate retail jewelers. Every retail jeweler at the convention, whether or not he is a member of the American Association or any other jewelers' association, is invited to participate in this "general session" for the purpose of recommending the best manner to effect a peaceful and harmonious union of all the jewelers' associations now in existence.]

11. Session of the American Retail Jewelers' Association to consider the recommendation of the "Committee of the Whole."
12. Reports of committees.
13. Election of officers.
14. "Retail Advertising."
15. "Retail Mail Order Question."
16. "The Retailing Jobber."
17. "Fake Auction Sales."
18. Remarks for the good of the order.
19. General Trade Topics.
20. Resolutions.
21. Adjournment.

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Progress Made by the Pennsylvania Retail Jewelers' Association.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 18.—From present appearances it looks as if the Pennsylvania Retail Jewelers' Association, organized in this city July 10, was not only going to be a success, but would soon have on its roll a large proportion of the leading jewelers of every city in the State. Letters of congratulation have been coming in to the officers, and the interest evinced in the organization shown not only by Pittsburgers but those in other cities who could not attend the convention, and, in fact, knew nothing about it until after the organization took place, indicates that the movement will have the support of a very large part of the jewelry trade. C. S. Wiley, this

C. S. WILEY, SECRETARY PENNSYLVANIA RETAIL JEWELERS' ASSOCIATION.

city, the secretary of the association, has received letters from many firms who wish their names added to the roll of members. The complete list of charter members is as follows:

A. Katzenmeyer, Burgettstown; D. L. Cleeland, Butler; H. G. Phillips, Vandergrift; E. Krone, Clarence; John Forschner, Jeryn; C. H. Jaquette, Scottdale; C. C. Jaxtheimer, New Wilmington; G. M. Smeigh, Milroy; N. W. Pinkerton, Manheim; F. M. Langnecker, New Brighton; Carl Revinus, Ebensburg; J. J. Consedine, Lebanon; Jerry Benninghoff, Greenville; Archibald Thistle, Washington; John F. Beyerle, Reading; L. J. Resnor, Allegheny; R. S. Bush, Coudersport; C. E. Penman, Hazleton; John Yenny, East Pittsburg; C. W. Parker, Westfield; Charles H. Hamer, Philadelphia; William Haines, Philadelphia; Frank R. Coe, Pittsburg; Joseph Bickart, Wilkinsburg; V. Cowles, Point Marion; I. E. Isaacs, Pittsburg; T. H. McNary, Washington; Philip Rupecht, Sharpsburg; F. E. Leitzell, Scottdale; W. S. Roe, Allegheny; Frank L. Wells, Marion Center; J. Frank Bloser, New Kensington; P. C. Yester, McKeesport; G. A. Spies, Pittsburg; A. C. Graul, Sharpsburg; J. P. Steinmann, W. F. Steinmacher, C. S. Wiley, Pittsburg; S. S. Snyder, Dayton; A. Redfoot, Mt. Jewett; A. L. Gettys, Buffalo Mills; E. A. Malsberry, Rockwood; N. H. Thompson, Scotch Hill; E. Mouillesseaux, Towanda; Frank E. Burr, Carbondale; Fred Quartier, Saltsburg; H. Held, Pittsburg; T. S. Hoffman, Derry Station; Stewart & Son, Huntingdon; Robert Gestrich, Pittsburg; Roger Gray and C. E. Snyder, Allegheny. Many others will join.

SHARPSBURG, Pa., July 21.—A. C. Graul, of this city, president of the Pennsylvania Retail Jewelers' Association, has announced the appointment of the following standing committees for the association:

COMMITTEE ON TRADE INTERESTS.—C. W. Parker, Westfield; Chas. H. Hamer, Philadelphia; W. F. Steinmacher, Pittsburg.

COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION.—D. L. Cleeland, Butler; T. H. McNary, Washington; Wm. S. Roe, 1254 Beaver Ave., Allegheny.

COMMITTEE ON QUALITIES.—J. P. Archibald, Blairsville; Frank R. Coe, Pittsburg; F. E. Leitzel, Scottdale.

COMMITTEE ON MEMBERSHIP.—P. C. Yester, McKeesport; Vet Cowles, Point Marion; Wm. Haines, Philadelphia.

COMMITTEE ON DECEASED MEMBERS.—G. A. Spies, Pittsburg; Philip Ruprecht, Sharpsburg; J. Frank Blozier, New Kensington.

Death of Max Goldsmith.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19.—The funeral of Max Goldsmith, senior member of the firm of M. Goldsmith & Son, took place this morning from his late home, 1910 Calbert St. Rabbi Simon and Rabbi Stern officiated, and a large number of friends and business associates gathered to pay the last honors to the deceased. The interment was in Washington Hebrew Congregational Cemetery. Mr. Goldsmith passed away suddenly Monday evening after an attack of heart trouble.

The deceased was a native of Germany, and was 67 years old. He came to the United States when 11 years old, and first settled in New York before going to Washington. He started in the jewelry business over 30 years ago, and formed the firm of Prince & Goldsmith in 1874. This firm being dissolved in 1879, Mr. Goldsmith continued alone until August, 1890, when he admitted his son, Charles A., under the style of M. Goldsmith & Son. The firm continued without change up to the present time, the business growing until their store at 9-11 Pennsylvania Ave., N. W., became one of the most important as well as one of the best known in the city.

Mr. Goldsmith was prominent in Masonic circles, being a member of the Federal Lodge No. 1, Eureka Chapter, and was a 32d degree Scottish Rite Mason and a member of the Mystic Shrine. He was identified with several Hebrew fraternal organizations, and a prominent member of the Washington Hebrew Congregation, as well as the Royal Arcanum and National Union. Besides his son, who was associated with him, Mr. Goldsmith is survived by a widow.

A number of jewelers of Grand Rapids, Mich., have agreed to close their places of business at noon each Thursday during the months of July and August, giving their employes a half holiday on those days. The success of the movement is due to the work of the members of the J. C. Herkner Jewelry Co., 57 Monroe St., who were the first to sign and to circulate the petition. The jewelers who signed are: J. C. Herkner, E. J. Hervey, F. W. Wurzburg, P. J. Koke, J. J. Thompson, Joseph Siegel, A. Zierleyn, Vander Muelen & Son, W. D. Werner, F. C. Steglich, J. E. Ryan, A. Preusser, Carstens Bros., E. O. Prange, R. J. Warn, A. Open Dyke, A. Siegel, Pritchard & Price.

A Notable Sale of Jewels at London.

Cable messages from London say that the principal jewel sale of the season at Christie's took place July 11. A total of £70,178 ($350,890) was realized from the sale of 175 pieces and lots. Toward this £10,000 ($50,000) was contributed for a necklace of 47 large pearls with a single brilliant clasp.

At the sale of this necklace, Mr. Drayson open the bids with £3,700 ($18,500), and at £7,000 ($35,000) C. Thompson, of Agnew & Son, stepped in and remained to the end, though the final bid came from Mr. Holdaway. Mr. Tannenbaum secured a pearl rope, composed of 191 pearls, for £3,700 ($18,500).

The same property included many more pieces of considerable value, notably a five-row pearl necklace, for which Mr. Mallett gave £2,500 ($12,000); a pair of fine cabochon emerald and diamond earrings, bought for £1,350 ($6,750) by Mr. Graham; an emerald and brilliant collet necklace, bought for £1,250 ($6,250), and a fine oblong sapphire mounted collet border of brilliants as a brooch for £1,020 ($5,100) by Mr. Hamilton, and three fine black pearls mounted as studs, bought for £1,000 ($5,000) by Mrs. J. Phillips.

The late Lady Montgomery's necklace of 76 pearls went to Mr. Lyon for £780 ($3,900). The same price was paid by Mr. Mallett for a collet necklace composed of 49 graduated brilliants and an oval brilliant snap. The miscellaneous properties included a five row pearl necklace, composed of 417 pearls of fine Orient, well matched and graduated, and with an oval brilliant clasp of foliage design. The hammer fell at Mr. Lowe's offer of £4,800 ($24,000), Mr. Robinson being the under bidder.

To Mr. Lindenbaum fell for £2,350 ($11,750) a necklace composed of three rows of 219 graduated pearls, with a pearl and brilliant cluster snap, while Mr. Tannenbaum gave £3,400 ($17,000) for a necklace of 55 graduated pearls, with a square brilliant snap.

A New Eye Shade That Is Becoming Popular.

A NEW feminine vanity is the "maisette," a device for shading the eyes from the sun, made fashionable by the new Queen of Spain. It is an elaborate trifle of gold, pearl, carved tortoise-shell, etc., and is mounted on a long handle like the familiar lorgnette, says a daily exchange. English women are carrying the "maisette" to polo matches and race meetings. It is of course much less in the way than a parasol, yet saves the eyes from glare and wrinkles.

Another device carried for the same purpose is the automobile parasol, which is a tiny thing of silk and lace, set on a small jointed folding stick of pearl and ivory, and of less use for motoring than for garden parties or the church "parade."

Nathan Thomas, associated in business with his brother, E. L. Thomas, in Phœnixville, Pa., is at present confined in a hospital suffering with typhoid fever.

ADDISON W. WOODHULL, President.
FRANK K. HUFF, Vice-President.
GILBERT T. WOODHULL, Treasurer.
WILLIAM J. McQUILLIN, Secretary.

MOUNT & WOODHULL,

IMPORTERS OF DIAMONDS,
OTHER PRECIOUS STONES,
PEARLS, ETC.

MAKERS OF
FINE DIAMOND JEWELRY.

26 Maiden Lane,
(Southwest Corner Nassau Street)
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PARIS ADDRESS:
5 SQUARE DE L'OPERA.
EMERALDS, DIAMONDS AND PEARLS.
BACC, PERINE & CO.,
RARE SPECIMENS OF DIAMONDS AND OTHER PRECIOUS STONES,
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CROSSMAN COMPANY

¶ Be sure and keep us in mind before buying your Fall line of Necklaces and Pendants. We are getting out a nobby line of Necklaces and Pendants set with Baroque Pearls and Colored Stones.

¶ We also have a nice line of Baroque Pearl Rings, Brooches, Collars, Ear Studs, Scarf Pins, Lorgnette and Neck Chains always on hand. Memo. business will receive prompt attention.

3 Maiden Lane - New York

FREDERICK A. JEANNE
"GEMFINDER"
5 SQUARE de l'OPÉRA, PARIS, FRANCE

Extends to the trade a cordial invitation to make his office their headquarters when visiting Europe for the purchase of Precious Stones. In order that his customers may enjoy the favorable opportunities that arise when they are not in the market, "Gemfinder" will, on his own account, pick up any desirable goods obtainable in European markets at attractive prices. His customers shall have the benefit of his expert selections at a mere commission above the purchase prices.

Boston.

F. W. Bird, with Foster & Co., has gone to Torbrook Mines, N. S., for an outing.

Sam Mendelssohn, of the Washington building, is on a three weeks' business trip in Maine.

William L. Clark & Co., jobbing jewelers in the Washington building, have given up their headquarters here, and Mr. Clark has gone to Memphis, Tenn.

W. E. Stormont soon leaves the employ of C. S. Blake, where he has been for the past four years, to take a position in the finishing department at the Waltham Watch Co.'s factory.

Harold B. Carruth, with Nelson H. Brown, is in camp at Fort Rodman with the 1st Regiment, M. V. M., of which he is a member. F. M. Rollins, inside salesman for Nelson H. Brown, is touring this week in southern Maine.

Work was resumed last week at the Waltham Watch Co.'s factory after the annual vacation, during which needed repairs were made. The company now employs about 3,600 hands, and is entering upon what promises to be a very busy season.

The Bentley Jewelry Co., of this city, through Treasurer Fred B. Guild, has filed with the Secretary of the Commonwealth the following annual corporation report: Leases, $53,924; merchandise, $10,468; good will, $5,357; capital stock, $50,000; accounts payable, $6,425; surplus, $7,745; profit and loss, $5,579.

Harry Levison, charged with stealing jewelry valued at $1,239 from Louis Sonnabend, was arraigned July 17 in the Superior Court, and held in continuance, with bail fixed at $2,500. The articles alleged to have been taken include 30 watches, worth $25 each, 30 rings worth $5 each, three rings worth $50 each, and 27 chains worth $7 each.

Walter B. Snow, who was recently elected president of the Littlefield Silver Co., whose factory is at New Bedford, Mass., severed his connection with the Poole Silver Co., of Taunton, last week. He had been the Boston selling agent of the latter concern since its formation about 15 years ago, having an office in the Jewelers' building, which he will retain and make the headquarters of the Littlefield company in future.

New Orleans, La.

Coleman E. Adler has been in New York for the past week attending to matters having to do with the magnificent silver service which is to be presented to the battleship *Louisiana*. Mr. Adler has given the contract for the work to the Frank W. Smith Co., Gardner, Mass. The committees appointed under Mayor Behrman are still hard at work on their task of raising funds and gratifying results have already been achieved. Out of the 58 country parishes of the State, all have shown a readiness to respond to the call for funds with the exception of Avoylles and Sabine parishes. Work on the service will be rushed and everything will be in readiness for the presentation when the vessel comes to New Orleans in October or November, according to the present plans.

J. F. Dean, a traveling salesman for Reed & Barton, Taunton, Mass., has been spending a week at New York.

Frank H. Chace, Chas. M. Robbins Co., Attleboro, Mass., left Saturday for a trip to the far west, with his samples.

W. R. Cobb, of W. R. Cobb & Co., has been ill, at the Baltimore Hotel, Kansas City., Mo., for several days, but will continue his trip.

F. J. Bross, of the traveling force of L. Bauman Jewelry Co., St. Louis, Mo., has returned from an extended visit to Lake Minnetonka. Mr. Bross claims to have caught an eight-pound pike.

Among the representatives of wholesale houses who, recently, visited the trade at Detroit, Mich., were: B. J. Hirshom, Brown & Dean Co.; W. H. Cushman, Woodman-Cook Co.; Mark Franklin, Bradley Ring Co.

E. H. Ray, the Texas representative of the Edwards & Sloane Jewelry Co., Kansas City, Mo., was in Kansas City, Mo., this week, getting his trunks. He is the last of the representatives to get out on the road.

Julius Newman, of the Aller-Newman-Wilmes Jewelry Co., St. Louis, Mo., departed, Monday, for a trip through Missouri, and W. F. Wilmes, of the same firm, for a trip over his territory in Kansas and Oklahoma.

H. F. Wells, who travels for the Woodstock-Hoefer Jewelry Co., Kansas City, Mo., in Iowa and Minnesota, has been home for a week. E. C. Cleveland, who travels for the same company, has just started out on his Nebraska territory.

Among the traveling representatives in Lancaster, Pa., recently, were: Max Bauman; William H. Rowland, Meriden Britannia Co.; Charles Melchor, Aikin, Lambert & Co.; Allen Fellencer, N. H. White & Co.; C. H. Mountjoy, C. F. Rumpp & Sons; Thomas D. Bailey, Robert S. Gatter; A. Pretzfelder, L. W. Levy & Co.

Among the traveling representatives to visit Buffalo, N. Y., last week, were the following: H. P. Coulter, Libbey Glass Co.; Mr. Reed, Reed & Barton; H. H. Bonnel, Henry Ginnel & Co.; J. W. Cough, Hull Bros. Umberlla Co.; Alberto J. Schweizer, Ansonia Clock Co.; Benj. Schloss, A. Wallach & Co.; Thomas D. Bailey, Robt. S. Gatter; W. J. McKenna, Kelly & Steinman.

Among the traveling salesmen who called on the trade in St. Louis, Mo., last week, were the following: Robert E. Kehl, F. H. Noble & Co.; Alberto S. J. Schweizer, Ansonia Clock Co.; E. J. Haasm, Adolphe Schwob; W. K. Helmbold, National Optical Co.; W. A. Moore, F. W. Gesswein Co.; O. F. Samuelson, Towle Mfg. Co.; A. T. Hatch, S. B. Champlin Co.; L. Strauss, C. P. Goldsmith & Co.; Lewis P. Cook, S. Sternau & Co.

Traveling representatives who called on the Cincinnati, O., trade, during the past week, included: Fred Foster, Unger Bros.; W. M. Gibbs, J. Hoare & Co.; Mr. Loreno, Saunders, Meurer & Co.; C. W. Reynolds, C. W. Reynolds & Co.; F. C. Soares, Bates & Bacon; Mr. Cobb, W. R. Cobb & Co.; George R. Sweet, R. F. Simmons Co.; Arthur Bradshaw, International Silver Co.; Charles Untermeyer, Charles Keller & Co.; J. M. Torbert, Simeon L. & George H. Rogers Co.; A. M. Liebman, E. P. Reichelm & Co.

The following traveling salesmen have been calling on the trade in Kansas City, Mo., during the past week: H. W. Raymond, Worthington & Raymond; Abel King, I. Emrich & Co.; T. B. Ross, John Russell Cutlery Co.; D. N. Weil, Electric City Box Co.; Harry S. Aicher, Alvin Mfg. Co.; Edgar Huhn, Potter & Buffinton Co.; H. F. Chapman, Rockford Silver Plate Co.; Samuel Jacobson, Jacobson Bros.; Mr. Townsend, Kreis & Hubbard; W. A. Moore, F. W. Gesswein Co.; Robert E. Kehl, F. H. Noble & Co.

The following traveling representatives visited Omaha, Nebr., last week: Abel King, I. Emrich & Co.; A. I. Duval, H. C. Fry Glass Co.; C. Dominick, H. F. Hahn & Co.; J. Mednikow, J. Mednikow & Co.; G. W. Milligan, Quaker City Cut Glass Co.; P. A. McCourt, Julius H. Brauer, Alfred M. Tanhauser, Wolfsheim & Sachs; H. W. Raymond, Worthington & Raymond; Hugh E. King, Queen City Silver Co.; Mr. Clark, Oneida Community, Ltd.; W. H. Torrance, Leys, Christie & Co.; J. M. Pool, American Silver Co.

Providence.

The Art Die Sinking Co. has engaged Edwin Scott, well known here and in the Attleboros as a skilled workman, as foreman.

Among the imports at the port of Providence last week were four packages of imitation precious stones from Bremen and one from Hamburg.

The following have been in town during the past week looking for novelties: Mr. Berg, New York; Miss Rosenbaum, Chicago; Miss Graff, New York, and Miss Roe, Chicago.

George Sylvester, who was an employe of the Ostby & Barton Co., was fined in the District Court last week for the theft of 12 rings, valued at $40. He pleaded guilty when arraigned, and was sentenced to the Providence County jail for three months.

Last September, while on her way to the Agawam Hunt Club in an auto, Mrs. Stephen O. Metcalf lost a gold pin set with pearls and diamonds. The other day a Portuguese offered it for sale at a Bristol jewelry shop, and the police took possession of the circlet when they learned that the man had found it. Later it was returned to the owner.

Reed & Barton have filed a suit in the Superior Court against Charles E. Paine, of this city, alleging that the plaintiff was the owner of 25 dozen oyster spoons, 50 dessert spoons and a lot of other tableware, and that the defendant converted the same to his own use June 18, 1906. The damages are placed at $800, though the price of the goods is alleged to have been $844.80.

Jewelers Gold Bars Withdrawn and Exchanged at New York.

Week Ended July 21, 1906.

The U. S. Assay Office reports:

Gold bars exchanged for gold coin	$387,182.12
Gold bars paid depositors	87,864.77
Total	$475,046.89

Of this the gold bars paid depositors are reported as follows:

July 16	$9,214.04
" 17	4,492.34
" 18	26,839.54
" 19	11,039.36
" 20	30,293.59
" 21	5,985.90
Total	$87,864.77

Market Price for Silver Bars.

The following are the quotations of silver bars in London and New York, as reported by Zimmerman & Forshay:

	New York.	*London.*
July 17	$.65⅝	30 1-4d.
" 18	.65⅝	30 1-4d.
" 19	.65¼	30 3-16d.
" 20	.65¼	30 3-16d.
" 21	.65½	30 5-16d.
" 23	.65½	30 5-16d.
" 24	.64⅞	30d.

A horse tied to the street clock of L. T. Dillon & Co., Litchfield, Minn., became frightened and pulled away, wrecking the clock.

ELSIE BEE'S FASHIONS.

NOVELTIES SEEN IN A LADY'S RAMBLES AMONG THE JEWELERS.

A GOLD hunting-horn, winding once around an opal ball, is a peculiar and original design in scarf pins.

*

A necklace of uncut stones is said to be one of the latest ideas.

*

A fancy ring top shows an open design outlined in diamond scroll work and enclosing a fine, round pearl.

*

An otherwise plain gold basket for sweets has an ornamental top handle, embellishing the pretty trinket.

*

Diamond tiaras and diamond-topped back combs are sometimes pointed with clusters alone, or in alternation with the single diamond points.

*

The little foxes, that gnaw the vines, form an appropriate ornament for the handle of gold or silver grape shears, simulating the twisted vine.

*

Beautiful round pearls set high in the surrounding diamond work catch and retain the eye most pleasantly in a charmingly simple, but expensive, brooch.

*

A locket of unique effect is of perfectly plain, bright gold, in heart shape, with a good-sized turquoise framed with the same small gems as a central ornament.

*

An eminently *chic* appearance is imparted to a corsage ornament by a large, square-cut emerald, which simulates the knot in a costly ribbon bow, in diamond work, showing a pattern in the ribbon.

*

Pendant brooches are a pleasing variation on the usual styles, some being extremely ornate with pendants varying in size. In a design recently seen, the brooch of somewhat triangular form displayed a fine green tourmaline elaborately framed in diamond work, with square pendant, hanging cornerwise from the brooch itself. The pendant, being slightly smaller than the brooch, was composed of a similar green stone set about with diamond work.

*

One is perforce obliged to notice again the insistent bracelet which still proclaims itself a favorite of Dame Fashion; whether in styles extravagantly elegant or extravagantly simple, it matters not. In a recent display of the ever-popular gold-band bracelets and bangles, styles ranged from the slightest plain half-round models, through the twisted ropes, the chains, the perforated half-inch bands, the heavy half-round and inch-wide bands in gold filigree—plain, or set with stones, or perhaps set with a tiny watch. A pretty bracelet for a child shows squares of pink tourmalines framed in fine gold filigree, connected at top and bottom with a short row of round pearls.

The Josten Mfg. Co., Owatonna, Minn., has been incorporated with $25,000 capital stock to manufacture watches and clocks, jewelers' fittings and tools.

EICHBERG & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND CUTTERS OF
DIAMONDS,
65 NASSAU STREET, (Prescott Building.) NEW YORK.

STERN BROS. & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND CUTTERS OF
DIAMONDS,
CUTTING WORKS:
138-142 West 14th St., N. Y.
68 Nassau St.,
NEW YORK.
CHICAGO, 103 State St.
LONDON, 29 Ely Place.

HORACE A. DWYER, President. 11 years with Tiffany & Co. 9¼ years with Garreaud & Griser
Awarded a Diploma by the Exposition at Chicago, 1893
HENRI CASENOVE, Sec. & Treas. 12 years with Tiffany & Co. MINERALOGIST
H. O. DREHER, Vice-President 12 years with Tiffany & Co. 2¼ years with Shreve & Co.
Awarded a Medal and Diploma by the Exposition at Paris, 1900
"There is Nothing in the Art that we cannot do."
The International Gem Co. Inc.
12-16 JOHN ST., NEW YORK
TELEPHONE, 1241 CORTLANDT
LAPIDARIES and IMPORTERS of PRECIOUS STONES
SPECIALISTS IN REPAIRING AND REPOLISHING RARE AND VALUABLE GEMS
DRILLING — ENGRAVING — SLITTING

CHAS. S. CROSSMAN & CO.
The "Old Mine" Diamond House
Are always ready to make cash offers on Diamonds, Fine Antique Jewelry of all descriptions, Pearls and Precious Stones.
ESTABLISHED 1880 ESTATES A SPECIALTY
3 MAIDEN LANE.
N. B.—Our Baroque Pearl Jewelry Manufacturing Business has been incorporated as the CROSSMAN COMPANY

AZTEC TURQUOISES
TRADE-MARK. TRADE-MARK.
Mines: MINERAL PARK, ARIZONA.
Of true CERULEAN BLUE, the rarest and most fashionable shade. Turquoises bearing Company's trade-mark are GUARANTEED. A new Turquoise will be given without question to replace any that discolors. The leading Jewelers of the World sell AZTEC TURQUOISES.
THE AZTEC TURQUOISE COMPANY,
12-16 JOHN STREET, NEW YORK.

Philadelphia.

John Oberholtzer, with J. B. Bechtel & Co., is spending a vacation at Atlantic City.

Wm. Long, 1619 South St., started last week on a vacation trip to the White Mountains.

Bernard Harburger, of Harburger Bros., has returned from a month's trip through Europe.

Emil Bracher, 929 Chestnut St., returned last week from an extended trip through New York State.

Gus. Dorn, 834 Market St., Camden, is spending midsummer with his family in New York State.

A. Hoppis, watchmaker, with Walter Engle, 4233 Lancaster Ave., is spending a vacation at Atlantic City.

Dan Douglas, representing the William C. Penfold Co., recently returned home from a six months' trip in the south and west.

George A. Bowen, of the firm of T. H. Bowen & Co., Bridgeton, N. J., stopped off in Philadelphia last week on his way home from a pleasure trip to Boston.

Paul J. Kugler, watchmaker for John Lang, Atlantic City, but formerly of this city's trade, is receiving the congratulations of friends in the trade upon his marriage last week.

Edward Williams, head of the goldsmithing department of M. Sickles & Sons, charged Abraham Lawrence, one of the employes, last week, with the theft of gold clippings worth about $500. Lawrence was arrested and held in $600 bail for trial. It is not believed that any other employes have been guilty of peculations.

A card was brought back to the trade of this city by a tourist of Canada last week and exhibited as a novelty. It was that of F. Clarke & Son, Warkworth and Stirling, Ontario, who style themselves "watchmakers, jewelers and opticians. Issuers of marriage licenses." Just how the firm happens to get in the marrying business is what puzzles the trade here.

Wm. H. Dawson, for many years with Maiden Lane houses, has accepted the position as salesman and stock clerk for M. Sickles & Sons. Mr. Dawson is reputed by years of experience to be especially experienced as a stock clerk. The position he occupies now with M. Sickles & Sons is a new one, made to facilitate the constantly increasing business of this firm.

Frank Thoman, formerly a Camden retailer, a brother of Horace Thoman, of Woodbury, N. J., and a well-known watchmaker, is receiving the condolences of the trade upon the death last week of his wife. He had taken her to California, but was forced to bring her east again. Mr. Thoman is now at Glassboro, N. J., but expects to re-engage soon in business in this city or Camden.

Max Polak, of M. Sickles & Sons, has been advanced to the position of traveling salesman, and will hereafter represent the firm in New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and West Virginia. Mr. Polak will call on the trade, beginning Aug. 1. Walter S. Davis, city salesman for M. Sickles & Sons, is spending vacation days at Cape May. Nat. Kinckiner is at Kimberton, Pa., with his family, and James McMillan is away.

News Gleanings.

S. A. St. Cyr, Clinton, Ia., moved recently to Peterson, Ia.

J. M. Dunn, Elizabethton, Tenn., has gone to Jonesboro, Tenn.

Staples & Selner, Fosston, Minn., have dissolved partnership.

Charles E. Barker, formerly of Peterson, Ia., is now at Royal, Ia.

R. W. Wilson has bought out William Strickler, Miller, S. Dak.

O. F. Rohwedder has sold out his jewelry store in Sherburne, Minn.

A. W. & E. J. Hyde, Gowanda, N. Y., have been succeeded by C. D. Barnes.

Wm. L. Kitchell, Hempstead, N. Y., has given a bill of sale to his mother.

Mrs. C. H. Lickford, Winona, Miss., has been succeeded by N. W. Lickford.

Smith & Ward, Greenfield, Ind., have dissolved, J. Henry Smith continuing.

N. W. Frantz has purchased the business of Mogle & Means, Winfield, Kans.

The stock of Charles E. Fullwood, Galeton, Pa., will be sold by the sheriff.

S. M. St. John, Calhoun, Ga., moved recently to Dallas, in the same State.

Mr. Shorey has retired from the jewelry firm of Reuch & Shorey, Glendora, Cal.

E. M. Nelson's store in Williston, N. Dak., was robbed of $300 worth of goods.

Elmer Hartman, Bowbells, N. Dak., is erecting a building for his jewelry business.

Rudisill Bros., Altoona, Pa., have dissolved, W. W. Rudisill continuing as heretofore.

J. F. Kenly, Caldwell, Idaho, has sold out his interest, at that place, to Charles A. Green.

Harris & Esterly, Duluth, Minn., have dissolved partnership, E. E. Esterly succeeding.

Evington & Wilson have succeeded to the jewelry business of G. L. Evington, Lebanon, Mo.

Ristrom & Erickson, Braham, Minn., have dissolved, S. E. Erickson continuing the business.

The Ontario Silverware Co., Muncie, Ind., will close down for a short time in August for repairs.

W. J. Starks now has his jewelry repair business in the Post Office building at Ellijay, Ga.

Staats, Raynes & Adams have succeeded to the business of Charles Whitcomb & Co., Clinton, Ind.

Charles G. Kay, father of Charles B. Kay, of Charles L. Crawford & Co., Peoria, Ill., died last week.

Sassowsky & Amadee have purchased the business of the LaFourche Jewelry Co. in Thibodeaux, La.

Mr. Renkle, with W. G. Wood, Swainsboro, Ga., has moved his family from Atlanta to that city.

M. H. Borden, Cookeville, Tenn., has admitted a partner, and the firm style will be Dodson & Borden.

J. W. Kegrice, Ida Grove, Ia., has gone to Canada to look over the country with a view to buying land.

Cilley's drug store in Mediapolis, Ia., was recently entered and a number of watches were stolen.

Lindenberg & Fox, Cincinnati, O., expect to have their new catalogue ready to mail the trade about Aug. 1.

The business conducted by Charles L. Taylor, Camilla, Ga., has been incorporated as the City Jewelry Store.

Walter Luhrsen has sold his jewelry business at Laona, Wis., and has bought a stock in Red Lodge, Mont.

M. Greenwald, Tuscon, Ariz., has admitted Mr. Adams into the business under the style of Greenwald & Adams.

E. H. Wanamaker's new store at 723 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa., will be ready for occupancy in a few days.

Philip Diels has fitted up rooms at 4th and Adams Sts., Marion, Ind., where he has installed his stock of jewelry.

Ehrenberg & Wurkheim, Oakland, Cal., have dissolved partnership. The business will be continued by S. Wurkheim.

Frank E. Dumas will carry on the business of Cooper & Dumas, Kewanna, Ind., that firm having dissolved recently.

The firm style of the business formerly conducted by Saunders, Martin & Co., Bonham, Tex., is now Saunders Drug Co.

Watches and chains to the value of $125 were stolen, one night last week, by burglars from the store of T. A. Shearin, South Hill, Va.

C. F. Godfrey, for a long time manager of the Shoe City Jewelry Co., Brockton, Mass., has resigned and has been succeeded by C. M. Jeffs.

Geo. F. W. Bewig, Selma, Ala., has merged with Schweizer Bros., of the same place, under the style of the Schweizer, Bewig Jewelry Co., Inc.

George Wooley, Carthage, N. Y., has lost his false teeth, and thinks that he has swallowed them, but an X-ray examination fails to reveal them.

A hearing will be given, August 4, in the United States District Court, Texarkana, Ark., on a motion to grant to George A. Wheeler a discharge in bankruptcy.

A valuable collection of aquamarines, the property of S. H. C. Renolds, is being exhibited in the show window of the Bangor Jewelry & Optical Co., 71 Main St., Bangor, Me.

The August Bruder Co. was recently incorporated to carry on the business of August Bruder, Fort Wayne, Ind., with an authorized capital stock of $40,000, all paid in.

H. Bealmear & Co. have leased the building at 25 W. Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md., now occupied as a ticket office by the Western Maryland Railroad Co., and will conduct a jewelry establishment.

Frank Stannard, who for the past five years has been employed by the Geneva Optical Co., Geneva, N. Y., left last week for Omaha, Nebr., where he has accepted a position with the Columbia Co., of that city.

Wm. H. Lewis, who for years conducted a jewelry store at River St., near Broadway, Albany, N. Y., died recently at his home in that city in his 63d year. He was a native of New York City. Four sons and a daughter survive.

J. H. Sohn, Ocean Park, Cal., has bought the jewelry and optical business of G. L. Webber, Pier Ave., and has taken charge of the establishment. Mr. Webber will remain with Mr. Sohn and devote his entire time to the optical department.

At Northboro, Mass., last week, Sumner Goddard, a retired jeweler, died at the home of Mrs. Walter Brigham. Mr. Goddard was born in Boston, Feb. 18, 1826, and was educated in that place. He had lived in Ashland, Keene, N. H., and Worcester.

At Gloversville, N. Y., a man living over the A. D. Norton Co.'s store, recently attempted suicide by setting fire to his bed clothing, after saturating nearly everything in the room with kerosene oil. The blaze was extinguished before the flames reached the store.

J. C. Mellichamp is to open his finely equipped new store at 70 Whitehall St., Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 15. Mr. Mellichamp has recently returned to Atlanta after a visit to New York, where he bought stock. The store has been thoroughly renovated and refitted in an attractive manner.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Middletown Silver Co., Middletown, Conn., these directors for next year were elected: Charles Fountain, Joseph Merriam, F. L. Sage and Eddie S. Davis, Middletown, and Minn S. Cornell, Brooklyn, N. Y. The old board of officers were reelected.

Conforming to the rigid laws of Massachusetts, the jewelers' association of that State has filed a report with the Secretary of the Commonwealth, saying that during the last session of the Legislature its official agent at the State house was the law firm of Sughrue & Chase, serving without salary.

In Ira N. Clawson's jewelry store, Watkins, N. Y., a man giving his name as A. A. Hurd, of Montour Falls, last Wednesday told a hard luck story and pawned his watch and chain for $2. A short time afterward, the jeweler says, the man returned, and, claiming that he had the $2 to redeem the timepiece, grabbed it from the jeweler, who caused the man's arrest.

Mrs. Rebecca Small, wife of Moses Small, jeweler, at 510 Exchange St., Geneva, N. Y., died Saturday at the family home, 12 Elmwood Ave. Mrs. Small was 38 years of age, and had been ill only a few days of diabetes. Mr. and Mrs. Small moved to this city about four years ago from Waterloo, where Mr. Small was formerly engaged in the jewelry business. The funeral took place Monday from her mother's home in Syracuse.

At Asheville, N. C., the large plate glass show window in Mrs. M. Alexander's store was broken last Sunday morning by thieves, who took a number of articles. The store is on a principal business street, and in a glare of electric lights. The glass was broken with a brick, which was found inside, and the thief, reaching in his arm, took everything he could grab. The hole in the glass is about the size of a small watermelon.

After carving through a panel in the rear door of the Sarbach Jewelry Co.'s store, 231 N. 9th St., Lincoln, Nebr., burglars made a thorough search of the premises. When Mr. Sarbach and his assistants opened the store next morning they found that 47 dozen rings had been taken, in addition to studs, watch fobs and jeweled combs. The burglars did not succeed in finding the more costly jewelry. The loss will exceed $200. The safe was opened and papers scattered about.

AMETHYSTS

THE POPULARITY OF THIS BEAUTIFUL VARIETY OF THE

QUARTZ FAMILY

HAS CREATED A DEMAND WHICH IS OUTSTRIPPING THE SUPPLY.

WE HAVE A STOCK OF THE CHOICEST

URUGUAY, BRAZILIAN and AMERICAN ROUGH AMETHYSTS

WHICH WE ARE PREPARED TO CUT INTO

BROOCH CENTERS and FANCY SHAPES

AT MODERATE PRICES.

WE ALSO HAVE A GOOD LINE OF FINE

SIBERIAN AMETHYSTS

IN EUROPEAN AND OUR OWN CUTTINGS.

BUY FROM THE CUTTERS

AMERICAN GEM & PEARL CO.

14 & 16 Church St., NEW YORK

LONDON: 16 Holborn Viaduct PARIS: 39 Rue de Chateaudun

A. ROSEMAN, 9-11-13 Maiden Lane, New York

IMPORTER OF

DIAMONDS

Maker of Diamond Jewelry

Established 1872

HEADQUARTERS FOR

AMERICAN WATCHES

TRADE-MARK.

IMPORTERS CUTTERS

DIAMONDS

Jacob Strauss & Sons

14 MAIDEN LANE NEW YORK

SOHN and HYMAN

IMPORTERS OF PRECIOUS AND IMITATION STONES

Crystals Engraved and Painted from Photo. Crests and Coats of Arms Engraved. Stone Seal Engravers and Incrusters. Lapidary Work a Specialty.

JOBBING STONES A SPECIALTY

47 and 49 Maiden Lane, NEW YORK

Cutters of DIAMONDS

THE BOSTON DIAMOND HOUSE

JOHN B. HUMPHREY CO.

Cutters of DIAMONDS

387 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

We are receiving Monthly Shipments of Diamonds from our Brazilian Mines, which are on exhibition at our Boston Office.

TRADE-MARKS OF THE JEWELRY AND KINDRED TRADES. Over 4,000 Marks. Second Edition. Price, $3.00. The Jewelers' Circular Pub. Co., 11 John St., N. Y.

Buffalo, N. Y.

J. H. Ullenbruch, with his wife, goes to Detroit next week for a visit with relatives.

Frank Harns, in charge of Meyer Brown's watchmaking department at 136 Seneca St., is ill at his home.

J. Ansteth, of the Mooney-Brisbane building, and wife are enjoying a vacation trip to Albany, Troy and Cohoes.

W. W. Berry, for two years in charge of the optical department in C. F. Chouffet's jewelry store, 379 Main St., has located in Escanoba, Mich., where he is manager of an optical store.

Robert Ritter's jewelry store at 857 Seneca St. was damaged to the amount of $2,500 by fire last Thursday afternoon. An overheated gas stove in the rear of the store ignited the woodwork. The loss is fully covered by insurance. Mr. Ritter's loss was wholly on stock.

T. C. Tanke, whose store is at Main and Eagle Sts., is on his way to Holland. He will go from Holland to Germany, which he will tour, and then go to England by way of France, returning to America in the middle of September. His son, Eugene Tanke, came home in May from an extended trip to the Holy Land. Charles Beer, for many years with Mr. Tanke's retail store, is in New York for his vacation.

Jireh Kinney, a pioneer jeweler, now at 92 Seneca St., whose home is in East Aurora, is most anxious concerning the condition and fate of his son Paul, aged 17 years. On the evening of July 9 Paul Kinney was found in a public highway a mile from his home in an insensible condition. By his side was his bicycle, the front forks of which were broken. The young man has been unconscious continuously since he was found, being asleep most of the time. Specialists from Buffalo say the young man's skull is not fractured, and they regard his condition as being most unusual. They believe, however, that in time the young man will fully recover.

Walter M. Wilson, one of the leading pawnbrokers of this city, doing business at 327 Main St., was thrown from an automobile on the Williamsville road Friday afternoon and killed. His brains were dashed out by his head striking against a pile of railway ties. Mrs. Wilson, who was also thrown from the automobile, landed in a cornfield, 100 feet from the point where the machine struck a telephone post. One of her legs was broken, she was badly bruised, and it is feared she sustained grave internal injuries. She was not informed of her husband's death until yesterday. At her request the body of Mr. Wilson will be incinerated in this city. Mr. Wilson was 38 years old, and he was one of the most popular young men of the city. The funeral was held Monday afternoon.

An addition is being made to Chas. E. Gifford & Co.'s store, Fall River, Mass. A two-story brick structure 29 x 30 feet in square dimensions will be constructed at the back of the present store. The addition is to be handsomely finished, and both floors are to be used for the display of stock. An elevator will be one of the improvements.

Connecticut

The New Haven Clock Co., New Haven, resumed work at its factory last week.

Auxiliary fire alarm boxes are to be installed by the International Silver Co. in its Meriden plants.

Richard Walkley, for many years employed at the International Silver Co.'s factory, Shelton, died last week.

Hon. E. B. Dunbar and Walter A. Ingraham have just been re-elected vice-presidents of the Bristol Savings Bank.

Chris. Waremer was, last week, elected president of the Swiss Dial Co., Waterbury. Leon Schupbach is treasurer and Olga Wuest, secretary.

Albert T. Hill, employed in the casting department at E. Miller & Co.'s factory, Meriden, was knocked down by a bicycle scorcher last Thursday evening, and severely bruised.

William .. Smith and Samuel Hume, foremen at Landers, Frary & Clark's factory, New Britain, have returned from a trip abroad. They traveled in England, France and Italy.

George D. Munson and Chas. D. Morris have been elected members of the finance committee of the Dime Savings Bank of Wallingford. Mr. Morris is also a member of the bank's loaning committee.

Arthur E. Hobson, superintendent of the Barbour Silver Co.'s factory, Meriden, returned on Saturday on the steamship *Campania* after a five weeks' business and pleasure tour of Europe. This was his 14th trip to Europe.

R. S. Gardner, of the Gardner & Hall Co., and family, Derby, are spending the last two weeks of July on Block Island. Mrs. S. W. Hall, of Derby, with her two daughters, has gone to Cape Cod for July and part of August.

Two handsome sterling silver cups have been presented by C. H. Leonard, jeweler, Winsted, to the Greenwood Country Golf Club. The cups will be awarded to the winners of gentlemen's and ladies' tournaments to be played probably in September.

Albert Seilinger, an employe in the factory of the C. F. Monroe Co., Meriden, has brought suit for $100 damages against James Zuellt, who was formerly employed in the same factory. The plaintiff was stabbed by the defendant last March, it is claimed, and was incapacitated for some time from working.

A writ in replevin was obtained last week against Emil Mendil, 77 Broadway, New Haven, in an action brought against him by the Moline Jewelry Co., Iowa City, Ia., to recover $200 claimed to be due as the purchase price on a sale of merchandise. The suit is returnable to the City Court to-morrow in the City Court.

According to the certificate of incorporation of the Munson Co., Hartford, filed last week, it is to deal in silverware in addition to various other lines. The amount of capital stock authorized is $50,000, and it is to start business with $10,000. The incorporators are E. H. Warner, F. H. Williams, Jr., and C. E. Ripley, all of Hartford.

Twenty-five young women clerks are reported in a sensational story sent out to a New York paper to be implicated in the systematic robbery of a department store in Waterbury. It was said in the report that they took cut glass, jewelry and other articles, and that one of the girls, about to be married, had collected a most comprehensive and handsome trousseau.

N. Schneider, Meriden, one of the old employes at the International Silver Co.'s main factory, sailed, last Thursday, on the *Kaiserin Auguste Victoria*, for a trip to Germany. Wm. Fitzgerald, employed in Factory H, Meriden, has been elected vice-president of the Central Labor Union of Meriden. Joseph D. Wright, employed at the office of factory E, Meriden, will sail with his brother, Robert Wright, of Yonkers, N. Y., on the *Germania*, July 31, for Europe.

After being in business for 29 years in Stamford, Clasen W. Hoyt, last week, sold out to Frederick W. Karsch, of New York. For some time Mr. Hoyt has been desirous of enjoying a period of rest and he took advantage of an opportunity to sell his store to a personal friend of long standing. Mr. Karsch is being introduced to Mr. Hoyt's trade as a practical watchmaker and jeweler. The new comer is to make a specialty of an optical department, and at the same time to keep the jewelry lines up to a high standard.

The Brainard & Wilson Co., manufacturers of silver plated novelties, last week, began operations in its new plant on Thorpe St., in Danbury, having abandoned its cramped quarters on Montgomery St. The main building of the new plant is a brick structure, 32 by 144 ft., two stories high. The factory has two wings, one of which, the casting room, is 28 by 40 ft., and the other, the plating room, is 32 by 56 ft. The engine house is 24 by 26 ft. The new plant will enable the company greatly to increase its output, and its force of employes will be materially augmented.

North Attleboro.

Frank M. Whiting & Co. and F. S. Gilbert closed on Saturday until Aug. 6.

An accident to a blower compelled the George L. Paine Co. to close Friday of last week.

Frank Kennedy, New York representative of the Paye & Baker Mfg. Co., and William B. Peckham, of J. H. Peckham & Co., were at the factory this week.

Work commenced this week on the addition 40 by 28 which is to be added to the Riley & French building for the convenience of C. Ray Randall & Co. The addition must be complete in four weeks.

Owing to the great increase in business during the past year, R. Blackinton & Co. have been obliged to secure additional rooms. Consequently the owners of the Whiting factory wherein they are located have given out the contract for an addition 36 by 48 feet on the south side. The extra floor space will be utilized by the engravers and die cutters and part of it by the packing room help. The contract calls for the work to be done within a month.

The promoters of the new manufacturers' jewelry factory that will be erected on Elm St. have practically come to an agreement upon the plans and the figures of the contractors. The contract is expected to be given out within a few days and actual building will start immediately. The building, it is announced, will be a three-story brick structure of mill construction and will have approximately 35,000 square feet of floor space. It will be shaped like a letter L, and will be built of red brick, and will have a grass course of granite around the entire building. It is anticipated that the H. D. Merritt Co., W. G. Clark & Co., estate of O. M. Draper, E. I. Franklin & Co., and the Bugbee & Niles Co. will engage space in the building.

Attleboro.

The Bliss Bros. Co. will close its factory July 28 for two weeks.

Fred W. Lincoln, of J. M. Fisher & Co., is spending his vacation at Capitol Island, Me.

Maxy W. Potter, with J. M. Fisher & Co., back from five weeks in the central west, is more than ever sanguine that this will be the banner year in the jewelry trade.

James E. Blake, of the James E. Blake Co., last week voluntarily gave the town a long strip of land to widen and benefit the appearance of one of the central business streets.

Official announcement was made last week that the annual shut-down of two weeks in the large group of jewelry factories owned by Charles H. and William C. Tappan, will not take place. In past years, when these were the property of Joseph M. Bates, this was a custom which enforced a vacation on a score of firms and over 1,000 workers. Additions to the power facilities and the great rush of work at this time caused a suspension of the practice.

Charles M. Robbins of the Chas. M. Robbins Co., lost his wife last week, Mrs. Robbins yielding to a long illness. Among those to whom the family was personally known, Mr. Robbins is the object of deep and sincere sympathy in his loss owing to the general recognition of the deceased's sterling qualities. In jewelry and other business circles Mr. Robbins has the sympathy of associates and acquaintances. At the funeral the employes of the company sent a handsome floral tribute. The bearers included David E. Makepeace, of the D. E. Makepeace Co.; Willard Rounseville, Frank Mossberg, of the Frank Mossberg Co.; John M. Fisher, of J. M. Fisher & Co., and Edward P. Claflin, formerly of Fontneau & Cook.

The various rating and reports of the Jewelers Board of Trade, including the confidential weekly sheet, are a subject of much favorable comment on the part of the members who write from time to time expressing their appreciation of the work. In a letter received by the Board last week the Towle Mfg. Co., Newburyport, Mass., says: "It is a constant surprise to us to note how perfect and complete are the ratings of the Board of Trade. There is not anything that depends upon the human mind that is absolutely perfect; we all make slips and omissions and errors, but there are so few in the Board of Trade and the general range of the ratings is so good and so near correct that to the writer it is an ideal commercial agency."

GORHAM SILVER

BEAUTY, ORIGINALITY AND FITNESS

¶ In no direction is Gorham proficiency in design and dexterity in fashioning more prominently displayed than in the Cups, Vases and Trophies which have this season been prepared as prizes for summer sports and pastimes.

¶ From the simplest of cups to the most elaborate of emblematical special pieces, they bear alike the stamp of originality and significant fitness for their purpose.

¶ Individuality and exclusiveness, qualities so insistently desired by the average prize committee, are characteristic in a marked degree of these, as of all other Gorham productions.

THE GORHAM COMPANY,

Silversmiths and Goldsmiths

Fifth Avenue and 36th Street, New York.

BRANCHES:

CHICAGO, 137 Wabash Ave.

NEW YORK, 23 Maiden Lane.

SAN FRANCISCO, Temporary Office: 1103 Broadway, Oakland, Cal.

LONDON, Ely Place.

WORKS: Providence and New York.

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No attention paid to communications unless accompanied by full name and address of the writer. This is asked not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith.

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OWING to the greatly increased size of THE JEWELERS' CIRCULAR-WEEKLY, it is absolutely necessary that all changes in advertisements be received one week in advance of date of publication if proof is desired. Positively no change can be made after Friday noon for the next Wednesday's issue.

Stock Swindles in Diamond Mines.

THE continued increase in the price of diamonds during the past few years coincident with the great increase in the supply of gem stones, and the increase in the demand for them in the American market, has produced a condition so unusual as to attract the attention of promoters and investors outside of the jewelry trade. With the fact dawning upon the financial and commercial world that even the natural monopoly of the De Beers Consolidated Mines, Ltd., does not give the company the opportunity to supply all the gems that could be used, the search for diamond fields in other sections of the world besides South Africa goes on with renewed interest and vigor. Everything in the way of a discovery that might in any way, even remotely, lead to the location of a diamond field is heralded abroad in the papers of the world and is read with avidity by people in all countries. Naturally, therefore, the stock jobber and promoter, ever ready to organize in lines which have public attention, has seen in the great publicity given to the diamond situation an opportunity not to be lost, and he is not losing it.

While some attempts have been made without success to organize mining companies for developing properties in regions where alleged discoveries of gems have been made, the shrewder promoters have taken up the old diamond fields in Brazil where diamonds to some extent are still found, as the section in which to locate the companies whose stock they wish to unload upon the public. Their chances of success have been increased by the fact that some legitimate companies are operating in Brazil, though not very successfully as far as authentic reports go. Even members of the jewelry trade have been solicited to take stock in these, and to them we call attention to the note of warning sent from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, by Consul Geo. L. Anderson, whose report is published in another column of this issue.

In effect Consul Anderson says that although there is much gold and a good many diamonds in the country, and while there are some mines that are being worked by reputable companies and in perfect good faith, there are a vast number of wild-cat speculations that are being floated in London, New York and Chicago that are frauds of the worst sort. He says that the land titles are bad, and if a company buys ground for a mine it is likely to buy a lawsuit along with it. The diamond mines, he says, are of a totally different character from the well understood mines of South Africa, being in small pockets scattered over a vast extent of territory, and it not only takes expensive machinery to work them, but when one pocket is worked out it is an expensive matter to prospect for a new location and move the machinery. He says the consulate is constantly in receipt of all sorts of letters showing that the very promoters of the companies know little about the country that they are dealing in, and he advises investors to be very careful about putting their money into enterprises with which they are not perfectly familiar.

The report of Consul Anderson was brought forth, owing to the number of inquiries received at the Consulate-General from all over the world.

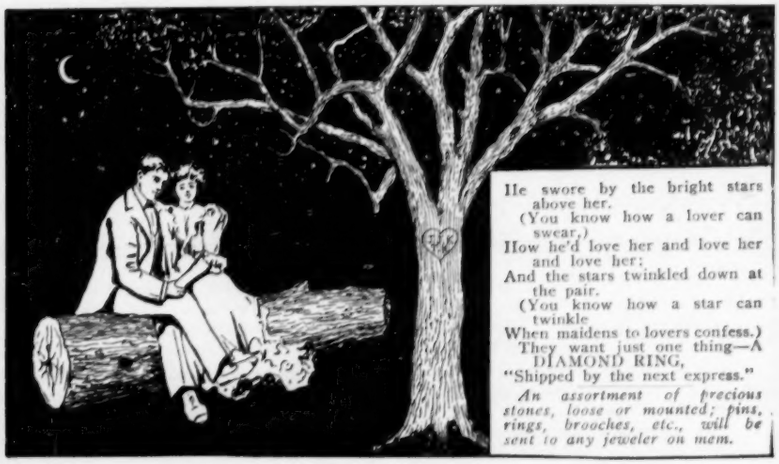
Many Jewelry Robberies Reported.

DESPITE the fact that this is generally considered the dull season of the year with jewelers, and one in which the thieves are not usually active because the merchant and his clerks have plenty of time to watch every transaction of suspected customers, nevertheless an unusual number of jewelry robberies are reported in many sections of the country. In addition to the jewelry robberies in Cleveland recently noted in these columns, two more are reported this week, while others, which showed both cleverness and daring on the part of the thieves, occurred in Manhattan, New York, and Utica, N. Y., not to speak of many smaller robberies and attempts at robbery in other parts of the country. From Chicago comes the news of an unsuccessful attempt to hold up a small jeweler, an unusual feature of the news being the report that the would-be thieves had been captured, having been held at bay at the point of the revolver by the jeweler until the police arrived.

Altogether the news of the past few weeks should make jewelers more than usually cautious and impress upon them the fact that at no season of the year are they immune from the operations of the cleverest of crooks. This point cannot be too strongly impressed upon clerks and other employes.

William I. How moved recently from Potterville, Mich., to Lansing, Mich.

Diamonds Wanted!



CROSS & BEGUELIN

Importers and Cutters of Diamonds and Precious Stones

48 Rue de Mesley, PARIS *Telephone, 2188 Cortlandt* *17 Maiden Lane, NEW YORK*

PRESS DOWN THE TIPS WE'VE DONE THE REST

IMPROVED

ARCH CROWN MOUNTINGS WITH COMPLETED BEARINGS

Represent the highest state of perfection yet attained in the art of mounting making and excel in beauty, strength, quality and ease of setting stones. Samples cheerfully submitted.

ARCH CROWN MFG. CO., 26 CAMP STREET, NEWARK, N. J.

Cross & Beguelin, New York.
Kossuth Marx Jewelry Co., New York.
D. C. Percival & Co., Boston.
Jos. Noterman & Co., Cincinnati.
Schrader-Wittstein Co., Chicago.
Leonard Krower, New Orleans.
Chas. Wathen & Co., Denver.
Eisenstadt Mfg. Co., St. Louis.
M. Schussler & Co., San Francisco.

Last Week's New York Arrivals.

THE CIRCULAR-WEEKLY each day posts in its office a bulletin of the latest buyers visiting New York, which every member of the trade is cordially invited to copy.

ALLIANCE, O., A. E. Oyster, Broadway Central.
BRIDGETON, N. J., J. A. Bowen (T. H. Bowen & Co.), Hotel Astor.
CHICAGO, R. Newman, Broadway Central.
I. J. Findling (J. P. Phillipson), Albert.
P. N. Lackritz, Herald Sq.
CINCINNATI, O., A. Herschede (Frank Herschede), Murray Hill.
W. S. P. Oskamp (Oskamp, Nolting & Co.), Imperial.
CONNELLSVILLE, PA., A. P. Kurtz, Broadway Central.
EUFAULA, ALA., J. B. Whitlock, Park Ave.
FORT WORTH, TEX., Geo. B. Moning (Moning Dry Goods Co.), Albert.
GADSDEN, ALA., C. F. Cross (Chas. F. Cross & Bro.), Grand.
KANSAS CITY, MO., M. Berman, Raleigh.
KNOXVILLE, TENN., H. J. Cook (H. J. Cook Co.), Imperial.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., A. E. Paegel (Paegel Jewelry Mfg. Co.), Albert.
C. E. Fisher (W. Donaldson & Co.), 2 Walker St.
PEKIN, ILL., H. Birkenbusch, Herald Sq.
PITTSBURG, PA., A. Rosenbaum (Rosenbaum Co.), Netherland.
PORT JERVIS, N. Y., H. J. Pippett, Astor House.
QUINCY, ILL., Thos. A. Brown, Hotel Astor.
READING, PA., Miss A. Lambert (Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart), Earlington.
ST. LOUIS, MO., D. G. Braham (Stix, Baer & Fuller Dry Goods Co.), Wellington.
S. Van Raalte (S. Van Raalte & Co.), Imperial.
SPRINGFIELD, ILL., H. Pierik (J. C. Pierik & Co.), Herald Sq.
SPRINGFIELD, MASS., F. L. Sturtevant (Forbes & Wallace), Herald Sq.
WHEELING, W. VA., H. Sheff (Sheff Bros.), Navarre.

Trans-Atlantic Voyagers.

TO EUROPE.

Elof Benson, Youngstown, O., sailed this week on the *Scandinavia*.

A. Frankfield, of A. Frankfield & Co., sailed recently on the *Umbria*.

FROM EUROPE.

M. C. Eppenstein, Chicago, sailed from Europe on the 17th on the *Koenigin Luise*.

B. Harburger, of Harburger Bros., Philadelphia, returned last week from a month's pleasure trip to Europe.

Charles L. Power, of Charles L. Power & Co., New York, and Mrs. Power, returned yesterday on the *Vaderland*.

Nelson Anderson, retailer, Schenectady, N. Y., who was formerly located at 619½ State St., has purchased the jewelry business of E. F. Barnes at 465 State St., and will hereafter be located at that place, having moved his entire stock from the old stand.

Col. W. A. Moore, vice-president of the North American Watch Co., Mansfield, O., has leased his handsome residence in Warwick, R. I., to Dean Lawrence, of the Wire Sewing Co., East Greenwich, retaining his old homestead in the latter village for his family and week-end visits from New York.

New York Notes.

Herman Alexander, 1812 Amsterdam Ave., has recently renewed the lease of his store.

Maurice Brower, 12 John St., left last week for a 10 days' trip to the pearl fisheries of the Wabash River.

Sam Hochhaus, who started recently as an importer of diamonds, is now settled in his new quarters at 71 Nassau St.

Chas. L. Power, of Chas. L. Power & Co., accompanied by Mrs. Power, arrived from Europe yesterday on the *Vaderland*.

Alfred Stevens, western representative of Enos Richardson & Co., 21 Maiden Lane, is in the country recovering from illness.

A. Frankfeld, of A. Frankfeld & Co., sailed recently on the *Umbria* for Europe, intending to return by the end of August.

G. Marcus, of the California Jewelry Co., San Francisco and New York, is now in Amsterdam in charge of the company's European office.

Mr. and Mrs. William M. Dachtera, of Dachtera Bros., opticians, are now at the Rip Van Winkle Hotel, Pine Hill, in the Catskill Mountains.

Leo Cahn, formerly a clerk in the employ of Jacob Strauss & Sons, left Monday on his first trip as a salesman for Meyerowitz Bros., 37 Maiden Lane.

It is reported that a man who has been for some time connected with Abraham & Straus, Brooklyn, is about to establish a factory in Sidney, N. Y.

Robert Dieges, the 14-year-old son of Charles J. Dieges, of Dieges & Clust, 23 John St., saved a girl from drowning while at St. Bartholomew's Camp at City Island last week.

Abraham A. Heller, of L. Heller & Son, 51 Maiden Lane, who has been in Europe for three months, in charge of the Paris branch of the concern, is to remain permanently at that point, it is announced.

Harry Levinson, the salesman who was arrested in this city on the charge of stealing his samples from his employer, Louis Sonnanbend, 15 Elm St., Boston, Mass., was last week taken back to that city.

Under the new Brazilian tariff, according to an announcement sent out from Washington, the impost duty on a number of lines of merchandise, including watches, which that country buys from the United States is reduced 20 per cent.

Wm. McAdie, with the International Silver Co., 9 Maiden Lane, is advertising for the owner of a ladies' gold watch found June 30 at South Beach, S. I. The repair numbers on the inside of the case are as follows: X 31742 P—13757 X—E 255212—2380.

The firm of Louis L. Grey & Co. was dissolved yesterday by mutual consent. Louis L. Grey, who assumed all liabilities, will continue business at 71 Nassau St. Under the style of L. & B. Lehr, a manufacturing business will be conducted at 49 Maiden Lane by Louis and Benjamin Lehr, the former having retired from Louis L. Grey & Co.

The private offices of Joseph Fahys & Co. have been moved from the eighth floor front of the Fahys building, 54 Maiden Lane, to the third floor front. L. W. Rubenstein, who formerly occupied the third floor front, has moved to the rooms on the eighth floor front. Other offices of Joseph Fahys & Co., now on the eighth floor, will later be moved to the fourth floor front.

George H. Robertson, former vice-president of the Gorham Mfg. Co., heads the directors' ticket recently put in the field by dissatisfied stockholders of the Wells-Fargo Express Co., who are making a demand for a larger distribution of earnings. Friends of the present management say that the object of the movement is not so much to obtain larger dividends as to get control of the business.

Oscar Wilhelm and Alexander Beck, for many years with F. Schneider, 68 and 68½ Bowery, New York, have formed a partnership and will continue the jewelry and optical business heretofore conducted by W. J. Roberts at 1576 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Both are members of the New York Watchmakers' Society, Mr. Beck also being a member of the Optical Society of the City of New York. The firm will be known as Wilhelm & Beck.

G. L. Sloan, the manager of the London branch of the L. E. Waterman Co., is now in this country. Frank D. Waterman, president of the company, entertained Mr. Sloan in New York last week. J. B. Tukey, representing the company, is about to start for Kansas to take orders for the Fall. Other salesmen are in their territories, W. J. Chaplin now visiting the trade in Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia, and C. A. Crist making a trip through New York State.

Samuel Heller, of L. Heller & Son, 51 Maiden Lane, was among those present at the meeting called last week by Upton Sinclair for the purpose of establishing a co-operative settlement near New York. One of the daily papers reported Mr. Heller as casting his lot with the new company, and saying that as a business man the project looked to him entirely practicable. To a representative of THE CIRCULAR-WEEKLY Mr. Heller said that while he had sufficient interest in the movement to attend the meeting, yet he had not expressed the sentiments attributed to him.

Creditors of the I. G. Dillon & Son Co., Wheeling, W. Va., are quite generally signing the acceptance of an offer of 40 per cent. to be paid in cash. A meeting of the creditors was held one day last week in the rooms of the Jewelers Board of Trade, New York, at which the offer was made as a composition in bankruptcy. The committee of creditors who have been investigating the company's affairs recommended an acceptance of the proposal, and those who were present, representing almost a majority in the amount of indebtedness, unanimously voted to accept.

An offer of 40 cents on the dollar, made by Simon Robinson, who had stores at 1283 Broadway, Manhattan, and 1029 Broadway, Brooklyn, has been accepted in the last week by a number of his creditors, and there is said to be a likelihood that a composition will be formally effected on this basis. The creditors filed a petition in bankruptcy several weeks ago. Mr. Robinson then offered 25 per cent., and subsequently increased this offer to 33⅓ per cent. The creditors quite generally rejected both offers, and at a meeting a resolution was adopted suggesting that he pay 40 per cent. At first he did not seem prepared to do this, but after consideration he accepted the terms which were proposed.

Henry Steck, 365 E. 61st St., New York, who had been employed by the L. E. Waterman Co., was recently arrested and is now held in $1,500 bail to await the action of the grand jury, on the charge of grand larceny. Recently Harry Stafford was arrested in Coney Island as he was selling Waterman fountain pens at $1 each. The company recovered more than $100 worth of stolen pens from several stores on the Bowery. In nearly every case the articles were traced back to Steck, it is said. Steck, it is alleged, by means of a skeleton key, opened the vault where the stock is deposited, and helped himself to pens. The losses were at once noticed by the officers of the company. After investigation they concluded that Steck was the thief. His method, it is said, was to distribute the goods to others, who sold some of the highest priced pens at a low figure.

Beginning Aug. 13 and continuing until Aug. 18, Powers & Mayer will give an exhibition of mounted diamond stock in their salesrooms, 258-260 Fifth Ave. Their invitations have been answered by jewelers from various parts of the country who will attend and also by some South American merchants. The exhibit will include many new and original designs executed as hair ornaments, collars, necklaces, bracelets, brooches, rings, etc. Exhibitions of this kind are given annually by Powers & Mayer and the coming one will be the fourth. It has taken seven months to complete the articles that are to appear in the exhibit. Mr. Mayer said that displays of this kind, where buyers may see a greater variety of goods than in any other way, are growing more popular. "The number of jewelers," he said, "who signified their intention to be present at the coming exhibit exceeds that of any other year."

In the suit of J. Finkel, of Locketz & Finkel, jewelry manufacturers at 218 E. Houston St., against the Brooklyn Watch Chain Co., 275 Bowery, the trial took place recently in the Municipal Court, Seventh District, Brooklyn. The action is to recover $45, the purchase price of a number of slides. The defense is that the slides did not come up to the guarantee of 14 karat gold. The testimony of assayers was heard and considerable time was consumed in the examination of witnesses, who were required to explain methods of testing and assaying. The court reserved decision. Sol. L. Youngentob, counsel for the plaintiff in this suit, recently began another action against Maurice J. Blumen and J. Jacoves, of the Brooklyn Watch Chain Co., for $10,000 damages for alleged malicious prosecution. This case, like the other, grows out of the sale of the slides. After the sale the watch chain people summoned Mr. Finkel to the Essex Market Court, charging him with a violation of the New York Gold Stamping law. It was claimed by the Messrs. Blumen and Jacoves that the gold in the slides assayed less than 13 karats in fineness. That complaint was dismissed by Magistrate Finn. Thereafter another summons was obtained

(New York Notes continued on page 65.)

IN THE HEART OF THE JEWELRY DISTRICT.

Guardian Trust Company,

170 BROADWAY, COR. MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

Capital and Surplus - Over $1,000,000

Equitable rates of interest allowed on surplus funds. Collection of out-of-town items made on reciprocal basis.

FRANK W. WOOLWORTH, President.
GEORGE W. FAIRCHILD, Vice-President. LATHROP C. HAYNES, Secretary.
CHARLES L. ROBINSON, Vice-President. ALFRED M. BARRETT, Asst. Sec'y.

Prominent Jewelers Among our Directors: LUDWIG NISSEN. A. K. SLOAN. LEOPOLD STERN.

THE ORIENTAL BANK.

ESTABLISHED 1853.

182 and 184 Broadway, Corner JOHN STREET, NEW YORK.

Capital, - - - $750,000.00.
Surplus and Profits, 1,100,000.00.

ACCOUNTS FROM THE JEWELRY TRADE ARE SOLICITED.

R. W. JONES, Jr., President.
NELSON G. AYRES, First Vice-President.
GEO. W. ADAMS, Cashier
LUDWIG NISSEN, ERSKINE HEWITT, CHARLES J. DAY, Vice-Presidents.
R. B. ESTERBROOK, Assistant Cashier.

The Market and Fulton National Bank of New York.

ORGANIZED 1852 81-83 FULTON STREET.

Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus, $1,335,000.

ALEXANDER GILBERT, President.
R. A. PARKER - - Vice-President.
T. J. STEVENS, - - - - Cashier.
JOHN H. CARR, - Asst. Cashier.

Invites the Accounts of Jewelers.

Will extend every facility that good banking will justify.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS.

The Chatham National Bank

Broadway and John Street, New York

GEORGE M. HARD, President

H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier W. H. STRAWN, Ass't Cashier

THE STATE BANK

376-378 GRAND STREET, NEW YORK

Capital and Earned Surplus, over $1,100,000. Deposits over Fourteen Millions.

Offers a favorable market for short and long time jewelry and diamond paper

The Officers and Directors of

THE MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK

of the City of New York announce the removal of their banking rooms to their new quarters in the Western Union Building, 195 Broadway, corner of Dey Street, and invite your inspection of their equipment

Bigalke & Eckert Co.

Importers of Watches,

No. 1 Maiden Lane, New York.

Single and Split Second Timers in Nickel and Gun Metal Cases.

Complete Assortment of Chronographs, Split Seconds and Minute Repeaters.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Flat and Ultra Flat Watches. Flat Calendar Watches.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

Haas, Neveux & Cie.

FINE GENEVA WATCHES.

JOS. NOTERMAN & CO.

DIAMONDS

IMPORTERS AND CUTTERS

Recutting and Repairing odd shaped and chipped stones a specialty. Manufacturers of Mountings and Fine Jewelry. Special Designs Furnished.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

A NEW MOVEMENT

THE O-SIZE 7 JEWELED PENDANT SETTING

TAVANNES Is Fully Guaranteed

FOR SALE THROUGH THE JOBBING TRADE

TAVANNES WATCH COMPANY

2 & 4 Maiden Lane, New York

New York Notes.

(Continued from page 61.)

against Mr. Finkel in an effort of the watch chain people to reopen that case, and in this they were unsuccessful.

Creditors of David Hartstein, 4 Ave. C, have accepted the composition of 40 cents on the dollar which he offered recently, and he will continue the business.

The S. Kaplan Co. has been incorporated to deal in jewelry with a capital of $25,000. Incorporators are: A. Bamday, S. Kaplan and D. W. Peters, all of New York.

Claudius Miller, 58 years of age, a silversmith, employed at Tiffany & Co.'s works, near Forest Hill, Newark, was struck and instantly killed Monday by a train on the Greenwood Lake Division of the Erie Railroad, near Forest Hill, Monday. The victim was on his way to work at the time, and did not see the train.

Attorneys for Joseph and Morris Klein, of Klein Bros. & Co., bankrupt manufacturers at 51 Maiden Lane, last Friday, obtained from Judge Rosalsky an order reducing their bail to $6,000 for Joseph and $4,000 for Morris. The amounts originally fixed were $15,000 and $10,000 respectively, and the Kleins, being unable to furnish a bond in that amount, had been detained in the Tombs. They obtained bonds for $10,000 as soon as the court consented to the reduced bail, and received their freedom. They are to appear for trial about the middle of August, it is expected.

Newark.

A new corporation was formed last week under the style of Kollmar, Rauch & Co., to manufacture jewelry. The incorporators are Robert and Henry Kollmar and Julius C. Rauch, all of Newark. Robert Kollmar was formerly in business here. The authorized capital is $100,000, of which $20,000 is paid in, according to the certificate.

Leiman Bros., of 139 Centre St., manufacturers of jewelers' machinery, are to erect a factory in Brill St., to cost about $10,000. The plans as drawn by T. Cecil Hughes call for a two-story reinforced concrete building, to cover an area of 46 x 85 feet. The Joseph Sharpe Construction Co., of Paterson, will do the masonry, and John W. Vliet the carpentering.

Albert E. Lee, western representative of Robert Levy, manufacturer at Green and Columbia Sts., has recently formed a partnership under the name of Lee & Wheeler. The new firm has opened an office in San Francisco, where it will represent Mr. Levy and other manufacturers. Joseph Levy, traveler for Robert Levy, recently passed a brief vacation in Bradford, Pa., visiting his mother.

The Wheeler Jewelry Co. was incorporated last week to carry on the business conducted up to this time by a partnership under the same style at 24 Boudinot St. The certificate of incorporation authorizes the company to manufacture gold-mounted combs and other novelties. The amount of capital stock is $15,000; incorporators, Arthur L. Phillips, South Orange, N. J.; Frank Mead and Richard F. Faux, Newark, N. J.

An extension, to cost about $12,000, is to be made to the plant of the Newark Watch Case Material Co., at 17 and 19 Ward St. The structure will be a three-story brick addition, to measure 45 x 60 feet. The new building will be equipped with a freight elevator. Contracts for the mason and carpenter work have been awarded to William B. Gordon and Edward I. Oakley, respectively. Richard W. Erler drew the plans.

Burglars broke into William Carslake's store at Church St., in Bordentown, on the night of July 16, and rifled the cash register of $65 in money, besides carrying away a quantity of ladies' and men's gold watches and chains, finger rings, cuff buttons and other jewelry to the value of $35. Entrance was obtained through a window leading to the cellar, and thence through a door leading into the store. A young man about 20 years of age, who was seen loitering in the vicinity of the store, is suspected.

An article descriptive of the Trenton Watch Co.'s plant at Trenton, N. J., was published in the last issue of the *Weekly Advertiser*, of that city. The writer said that under the direction of John M. Cutter the company is making steady progress, 400 persons being now employed in the factory, about one-half being women and girls. The output is given as 500 watch movements per day, and it is said that the orders ahead are sufficient to assure steady work for a year. Speaking of the character of the employes, he says: "The employes are sober, industrious, ingenious craftsmen, good citizens as can be found anywhere. Germans and Frenchmen are to be found in the place as well as a few Swiss, but the majority are native born, though they may have in many cases parents who were born under a different flag than the Stars and Stripes of their adoption."

Clocks, Watches, Jewelry and Gems Imported Into Canada.

TORONTO, Can., July 19.—The monthly report of the Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce for April, just issued, shows the value of imports for home consumption in the jewelry and kindred trades as follows:

	Month of April,		Ten months ended April 30,	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
Clocks:				
Great Britain	$1,284	$454	$10,057	$8,417
United States	19,081	23,615	202,348	220,005
Germany	2,486	1,916	33,600	31,442
Other countries	357	297	11,193	13,276
Totals	$23,208	$26,282	$257,198	$273,140
Watches:				
Great Britain	$2,997	$1,176	$21,108	$22,960
United States	54,878	47,929	552,146	578,552
Switzerland	7,777	11,252	153,928	139,718
Other countries	1,923	110	25,408	38,622
Totals	$67,575	$60,467	$752,590	$779,852
Jewelry:				
Great Britain	$8,817	$7,918	$67,240	$67,377
United States	45,001	58,208	576,133	598,450
Germany	5,282	3,627	46,672	43,136
Other countries	1,859	2,081	27,490	25,427
Totals	$60,959	$71,834	$717,535	$734,390
Gold and silver and manufactures of:				
Great Britain	$5,682	$24,365	$88,288	$134,287
United States	27,821	21,833	270,942	253,605
Other countries	2,442	3,499	51,695	47,865
Totals	$35,945	$49,697	$410,925	$435,757
Precious stones of all kinds and imitations of (dutiable):				
Great Britain	$2,666	$1,460	$10,216	$7,722
United States	4,862	1,641	18,316	19,489
Other countries	1,015	1,699	15,148	20,382
Totals	$8,543	$4,800	$43,680	$47,593
Precious stones of all kinds and imitations of (free):				
Great Britain	$40,782	$73,355	$219,417	$403,564
United States	24,009	17,514	105,634	149,964
Holland	5,239	33,458	195,319	257,748
Other countries	59,347	35,467	536,400	362,142
Totals	$129,377	$159,794	$1,056,770	$1,173,418

Optical Notes and Briefs.

Spence's Optical Co. has opened at 1020 Fillmore St., San Francisco, with a full line of goods.

The Sunset Photo Co., of 43 Third St., San Francisco, has opened on Van Ness Ave., near Geary St., and have added an optical department.

Dr. Holzberg, formerly located at 877 Market St., San Francisco, will soon open on Van Ness Ave., near Turk St., with a full line of optical goods.

A patent for a safety hook for eyeglasses was recently granted to Mrs. May C. Horton, wife of State Senator C. H. Horton, Woonsocket, R. I. The hook is designed to prevent glasses from slipping off when the wearer stoops.

Articles of incorporation have been filed by the California Optical Co., Oakland, with a capital stock of $60,000. The directors are: Henry L. Davis, W. D. Fennimore, A. R. Fennimore, all of San Francisco; John W. Davis, San Mateo, and Charles L. Hogue, Oakland.

C. H. Gottschalk Sons, who formerly conducted an old-established jewelry business at 507 California St., San Francisco, are now temporarily located at 1636 Post St.

Warning to the Trade!

Retailers are being called upon by a man who is selling twenty-one chains on a cloth for $18, with swivels stamped "S. O. B. & Co.," and with a duplicate tag of ours bearing our trade-mark, attached to same. The chains are nothing more or less than brass shaded over, and will not stand acid for a single moment.

Jewelers with any experience ought to be able to discover the difference between a finished article and a rotten one.

Anyone who has been swindled by this man will please notify our house, as we want all the evidence possible, and we will do the rest.

Localities where goods have been disposed of are Pittsburg, Allegheny, McKeesport and surrounding towns.

We have two chains now in our possession that were sold by this man.

S. O. BIGNEY & CO.

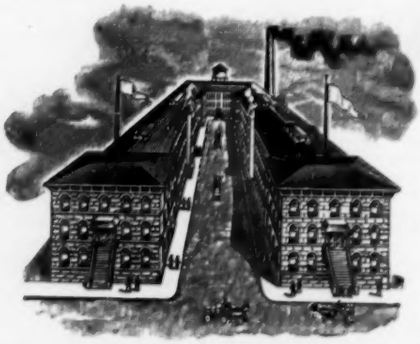
We give you below an exact copy of an assay of chains manufactured by the leading chain makers of the United States.

1-10 GOLD FILLED WATCH CHAINS, MINUS BAR AND SWIVEL.

Number	Gross Weight Ounces	Gross Weight Dec.	Fineness Gold 1000ths	Value	Maker	Chain Number	Cost
15		71	29½	$0.43		1155	$2.85
16		75	50	.775	S. O. Bigney & Co. - - - -	482	3.06
17		81	34	.57		3005	2.73
18		76	23½	.37		9533	2.97
19	1	00	16½	.34		83	2.14
32		52	49½	.53		213 X	2.83
34		73	34½	.52		733	2.41
46				.58		5011	3.82

1-8 CHAINS, MINUS BAR AND SWIVEL.

Number	Gross Weight Ounces	Gross Weight Dec.	Fineness Gold 1000ths	Value	Maker	Chain Number	Cost
35		57	68	$0.80		1604	$3.96
36		60	65½	.81	S. O. Bigney & Co. - - - -	7015	3.75
37		60	63	.78		4324	4.00
47		49	79	.80		2726	4.00



S. O. Bigney & Co.

NEW YORK OFFICE,

3 MAIDEN LANE.

FACTORY, Attleboro, Mass.

HIGH GRADE 14 K. FILLED CHAINS
WARRANTED
TRADE MARK

Manning, Bowman & Company,

MERIDEN, CONNECTICUT.

NEW YORK. CHICAGO.

NICKEL AND SILVER PLATE.

THE BEST, LATEST AND MOST COMPLETE LINE ON THE MARKET.

"METEOR"
Circulating
Coffee Percolators
Save One-Third.

No. 2393. Percolator Set.

"IVORY" ENAMELED
FOOD PAN.

Patented May 23, 1899.

The Greatest Improvement Ever Made in a Chafing Dish.

Pure, clean, durable. It is so constructed that food can only come in contact with the Ivory Enameled Dish. The top rim being plated, the complete Chafing Dish has the same appearance as when made entirely of metal.

CHAFING DISHES
with Patent
Seamless "IVORY" Enameled Food Pan.

No. 286. Chafing Dish.
No. 4314. Waiter.

"METEOR"

Circulating Coffee Percolators afford the best known method for producing Coffee or Tea of the finest flavor.

PRIZE TROPHIES.

English Pewter, Also Solid Copper with English Pewter Mountings.

TEA WARE, TABLE KETTLES, HOTEL WARE, BAKING DISHES, ETC.

Catalogue No. 40 J. will be sent on request.

Ball's Official Standard R. R. Watches

WHAT WOULD YOU GIVE FOR A LIFELONG CUSTOMER?

Try this plan:
Sell your next watch customer a "Ball."
Its reliable performance will convince him you are a dealer to be depended on—he'll keep coming back for other things.
The watch will win you his business and friendship for always.

Write for booklet, and watch this space.

We want to add a lot of new friends to the Ball family of railroad watch dealers.

THE WEBB C. BALL WATCH CO.

CLEVELAND
Ball Building

CHICAGO
804-6-8 Railway Exchange

ESTABLISHED 1854. **INCORPORATED 1893.**

JUERGENS & ANDERSEN CO.,
DIAMONDS,
MAKERS OF FINE JEWELRY,
92 TO 98 ST TE STREET,
CHICAGO.

23-25 Looijersgracht, Amsterdam, Holland.

THE HERMAN KECK MFG. CO.

CUTTERS OF

DIAMONDS.

MANUFACTURING JEWELERS. SILVERSMITHS.

Recutting and Repairing of Diamonds.

17-19-21-23 West Fourth Street, CINCINNATI, O.

RUDOLPH NOEL **PHILIP NOEL**

RUDOLPH NOEL & CO.

IMPORTERS OF

DIAMONDS

2 Tulp Straat, AMSTERDAM **'Phone 1902 John** **37-39 Maiden Lane, NEW YORK**

WESTERN DEPARTMENT

Western Office:
204 Columbus Memorial Building,
Chicago.

Telephone:
4079 Central,
Chicago.

Vol. LII. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1906. No. 25.

Chicago Notes.

Tom Stanek visited the Twin Lakes of Wisconsin last week.

The Lewis Schaffer Jewelry Co., Madison St., has discontinued business.

Leon Gross, of the Knickerbocker Silver Co., goes on his western trip this week.

Tony Seriewicz is on a visit to the Dueber-Hampden factories at Canton, O.

J. W. Stoneburner is spending his vacation at his native town of Edinburg, Va.

M. C. Eppenstein and wife sailed for the United States, July 17, on the *Koenigen Louise*.

Joe Manheimer and family will return from the Yellowstone National Park about Aug. 1.

Herbert Rosensteal, of B. H. Davis & Co., New York, visited trade here during the week.

Max Mayer, of the Western Watch Case Mfg. Co., is on a trip to Yellowstone National Park.

Ed. Moore has secured the western agency for the American Ring Co., Providence, R. I.

Paul Juergens, of the Juergens & Andersen Co., is spending the Summer at Powers Lake, Wis.

S. Newman and L. Eisenbach, of A. Hirch & Co., leave shortly on their Fall trips to the west.

S. Buchsbaum, of S. Buchsbaum & Co., is having an outing with his family at Brown's Lake, Wis.

C. A. Wilkinson, of Chas. A. Wilkinson & Co., Providence, R. I., visited the optical trade in Chicago last week.

H. Eyster, of Seattle, visited Chicago trade on his way home from Providence, Attleboro and eastern points.

E. C. Bell has been engaged by A. Max Holzheimer to travel for the Omega Watch Co.'s western selling agency.

Lem Whitney Flershem, of Lapp & Flershem, has been confined to his home for some time with rheumatism.

F. Goodholm and wife, Lindsborg, Kans., who have been spending some time in Chicago, returned home last week.

Chas. Lesser, with the Chicago office of the Wadsworth Watch Case Co., underwent an operation last week for abscess of the jaw.

Charles S. Hungerford, an old-time jewelry salesman, visited Chicago last week. He has been in Southern California for some time.

Joe H. Ehrlich, who recently severed his connection with Goldman Bros., contemplates going into business for himself at Detroit, Mich.

Jos. Brown & Co. have opened a retail jewelry store at 90 State St., on the premises formerly occupied by the Fidelity Trust & Receivers Co.

Will G. Andersen, of the Juergens & Andersen Co., sailed recently on the *New York* from Southampton. Mr. Andersen has been absent about three months buying.

J. T. Brayton, of the Julius King Optical Co., is spending his vacation at his Summer cottage at Lake Kenkenosha, Wis., where his family has been installed for some time.

John H. Mather, western manager of the Geo. H. Fuller & Son Co., has returned from an eastern trip, which included a swordfishing expedition on Mr. Fuller's steam yacht.

William Strickler, Miller, S. Dak., has sold his business at that place to W. H. Wilson. He was in Chicago recently getting together a new stock, and proposes to locate in Idaho.

Victor Paltrovitch, 66 State St., and L. C. Goldsoll, of 134 State St., have opened a new jewelry store next to the northwest corner of State and Van Buren Sts. under the firm name of the Jackson Jewelry Co.

James L. Woolson, a former clerk in the collection department of Loftis Bros. & Co., was charged last week with being short something over $100 in his accounts. He was apprehended by the Bankers' Surety Co., who had bonded him.

Frank H. Mooney & Co. are increasing the capacity of their factory, which is located in Chicago. The following salesmen of this company left July 15 for the Fall trips: Henry J. Hauk, C. L. Turley, A. L. Sanderson, E. O. Flanders and R. J. Rhodes.

Among the buyers in Chicago during the week were: E. Paegel, Paegel Jewelry Mfg. Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; C. Liebenow, Manitowoc, Wis.; A. H. Frandsen, Monmouth, Ill.; John Armbruster, Cedarburg, Wis.; George C. Schreiber, Lincoln, Ill.; C. E. Axt, Rockford, Ill.; F. L. Taylor, Aurora, Ill.; Theo. Leaf, DeKalb, Ill.; C. Q. Erisman, Lafayette, Ind.; Henry E. Volkman, Kankakee, Ill.

Alfred Despres, who died July 16 of Bright's disease at his home in Chicago, at the age of 49, was very well known among the jewelry trade in the west, having been connected with the firm of H. F. Hahn & Co. as traveling salesman for 18 years. At his death he was in the wholesale liquor business under the firm name of Despres & Co. Deceased was a brother of Emil Despres, of Despres, Bridges & Noel.

The Illinois State Rifle Association will hold its tournament at Camp Logan, Sept. 15-16. The genial manager of the Julius King Optical Co., J. T. Brayton, with Lieut. Cols. Healy and Barnett, are working for the success of the meet, which is to open to all members of the association and the Illinois National Guard. In all 12 to 18 matches will be held, and a big list of valuable trophies and medals, as well as money prizes, will bring out the crack shots of the two organizations.

On July 5, Edwin C. Day, the receiver for the Cash Buyers' Union of Chicago, filed his report in court and turned over the affairs of that concern to the trustee, Charles L. Billings, who was appointed June 1. Receiver Day's report showed receipts since April of this year of $109,827.48, with expenditures of $109,826.15 and bills contracted by him but unpaid of $5,713.12. The inventory made by order of the receiver shows stock, figured at cost, amounting to $298,295. Trustee Billings has advertised for bids covering the entire assets, consisting of the stock as inventoried, good will and all the fixtures in the eight-story building occupied by the concern. In court on Thursday he stated that he had received some fair bids, but asked leave of the court until July 26 for further time to negotiate with the parties bidding. He is of the opinion that a satisfactory bid will be made when the affairs of this unfortunate enterprise will be closed. The original schedule of the Cash Buyers' Union shows debts totaling $337,099.38. This includes office expenses, money received on orders not filled, and the unsecured claims of creditors. The assets aggregate in this schedule $1,690,183.98, of which sum over a million and a quarter is placed as the value of stock and fixtures, with debts due on open account of $320,200.

To the Jobbing Trade.

WE HAVE

in quick-selling popular-price Diamond Jewelry and Mountings.

Diamond Bunch Rings a Specialty.

St. Louis.

Al. Cline is now with J. W. Cary & Co.

J. C. Wieser, Roodhouse, Ill., is visiting his son-in-law, George F. Longnecker, Winchester, Ill.

H. M. Carle, agent for the Keystone Watch Case Co., Chicago, Ill., was in St. Louis last week.

Mrs. Zeitler, wife of John F. Zeitler, 2013 Salisbury St., and children are making an extended tour of the west.

Joseph J. McKenna, of the Bauman-Massa Jewelry Co., has gone on a fishing trip with J. A. Allison, of Rolla, Mo.

Charles Gonterman, Granite City, Ill., was the chairman of the arrangements committee of an outing given by the merchants of that city.

Among the visiting jewelers in St. Louis last week were the following: J. Harvell, Litchfield, Ill.; Winfield C. Davis, Thayer, Mo.; Fred Simon, Collinsville, Ill.; M. Roberts, Troy, Ill.

L. W. Waldecker, manager and buyer of the silverware department of the F. W. Drosten Jewelry Co., goes Saturday for an extended visit east. He goes from here direct to New York.

Simon Van Raalte left Monday for New York and other eastern resorts. He will sail soon from New York for Europe, and will visit Egypt and other Oriental lands before going to join Mrs. Van Raalte in Holland, where she is visiting.

The Mermod, Jaccard & King Jewelry Co. displayed in their window last week cups, trophies and medals to the value of more than $2,000, which were contested for in the regatta of the Southwestern Rowing Association at Creve Coeur Lake. Besides two cups, 38 medals of the value of $700 were manufactured this year. The medals are of the fineness and size of a $20 gold piece.

The Retail Jewelers' Association of Missouri, at the last regular meeting on Wednesday, decided not to give the annual picnic this season, but to direct all their energies toward making the annual meeting in February a success. In line with the idea advanced at the annual banquet held last February, it was decided to have a three days' session, and jewelers from all over Missouri will be invited to be present.

Upon complaint of the Michaels Loan & Mercantile Co., 900 Franklin Ave., August Rothenheber, 1913 Belt Ave., was last week arrested by the police. It is alleged that Rothenheber purchased a diamond ring and a garnet ring valued at $77, paying for same with a check drawn on the City National Bank, which concern said the check was no good, as the signer had no account there. Rothenheber said that he did have an account at the institution some time ago, and had intended to deposit enough the next day to cover the amount of the check.

Wm. B. Bellamy, Warsaw, Mo., has disposed of his interests at that place and moved to Kansas City, Mo.

N. C. Anderson, Fargo, N. Dak., has been succeeded by the N. C. Anderson Co., H. V. Warnock, of Los Angeles, Cal., buying an interest. Mr. Anderson will go east some time in September to buy goods.

San Francisco.

TRADE CONDITIONS.

Trade conditions are now so rapidly improving that in some lines of business they may be regarded as being about normal again. It may seem strange to some to learn that a ruined city is now buying so many goods that the transportation companies are unable to handle all the consignments. Such is the case at present in San Francisco. The old-time facilities have proven inadequate and immediate steps are being taken for their enlargement. At present the congestion of freight is without parallel here and wholesalers and retailers are greatly inconvenienced. The wholesale jewelry trade, in common with others, is affected by the delay in receiving freight, and as large quantities of goods are being sold before they reach here, the enforced delay is also felt directly by the retailer. The traveling men who are out now are sending in unusually heavy orders for this time of the year. Crops are heavy and prices high, making times prosperous, and the great increase in population during the last year, owing to eastern emigration, is adding to the volume of business.

The jewelry store of M. Zacharias is now located at 2808 Fillmore St.

G. Aronsou's Loan Office has been located at 2438 Sacramento St., and a line of new goods installed.

J. S. Dinkelspiel has opened an office at 2408 Fillmore St., where he is continuing his business as dealer in precious stones.

The Diamond House, formerly located at 1034 Market St., and also at 56 Sixth St., has opened a large store at 1121 Van Ness Ave.

Schulz & Bernzatt have opened a jewelry store at 579 Hayes St., and have a watch making and optical department in conjunction with it.

Werner Bros., jewelers and watchmakers, located at 2106 Fillmore St., have been very busy since the fire, and have increased the stock of goods usually carried by them.

The Macey Jewelry Co. has secured a location for a store at Post and Fillmore Sts., and is now engaged in installing the fittings. An optical department will be operated as well as the regular jewelry business.

H. C. Hackett, who was formerly with Brittain & Co., at 120 Geary St., has now branched out for himself and has secured a location at 2506 Mission St. As this district escaped the conflagration, its business is going on as before. In fact, people are said to be patronizing as never before the neighborhood stores. While this may not continue long, the rapid growth of the Mission district makes this field a particularly inviting one.

The Baldwin Jewelry Co. opened this week on Van Ness Ave. in a new building of its own, and the store at 1521 Sutter St., that had been occupied ever since the fire, was abandoned. The firm expects a heavy trade, and has made preparations with a large stock of goods and a large force of salesmen. The new store resembles the one destroyed in the James Flood building in its interior arrangement, there being a balcony all around and the show cases in the center of the room.

Although the new store of Shreve & Co. at Sacramento St. and Van Ness Ave. is still far from completion, their factory building in the rear on Sacramento St. has been finished and work in this line is being resumed as fast as the necessary machinery can be installed. Notwithstanding the fact that so many jewelry stores have started up in the regular retail districts, an increased business at the salesrooms both on Jackson St. and at Post and Grant Ave. is reported. It will probably be two months yet before the new store is finished, as the interior fittings are quite elaborate.

Radke & Co. opened their large jewelry store on Van Ness Ave. last week, and despite the fact that the store was as yet incomplete, did a large business. The stock embraces the entire line of goods kept formerly at the Sutter and Geary St. stores, and also articles that are more in the line of necessities, such as silver tablewear, toilet articles, etc. The Devisadero St. store is to be continued for a time at least as a branch establishment, and if the trade there warrants it will be kept up permanently. The new store is fitted with a first-class repair department. Mr. Radke says that there is a great deal of this work since the fire.

Pacific Coast Notes.

W. Dupen, Jr., Sacramento, has been visiting in Woodland, Cal., with his wife.

M. Noack has moved into a portion of the store occupied by the Wiley B. Allen Co., at Santa Rosa, Cal.

A. Protsch, Redondo, Cal., has been appointed watch inspector for the Los Angeles and Redondo Railway.

A. E. Howell, formerly of Kansas City, has moved to Phoenix, Ariz., and will accept a position with the Crescent store, which succeeded to the business of H. F. Vantiburg, in the latter place.

Geo. H. Cook, of Geo. H. Cook & Co., has sold his interest in the firm's business in Prescott, Ariz., to his partner, O. A. Hesla, who will continue at the old location. Mr. Cook sells because of the state of his health.

Rosa Eppstein, 16 years old, charged with stealing a diamond ring from R. C. Mathew's store, 419 San Pablo Ave., Oakland, Cal., was before Police Judge Smith last week, but hearing was adjourned a few days, no complaint having been filed against the girl. The gem was recovered by boys who say that the girl threw away the circlet while she was being pursued in her flight from the store.

Omaha.

Curtis Lindsay has taken a position with his father in the jewelry business.

W. G. Sheppard has removed from Cambridge, Nebr., to Indianola, Nebr.

Herbert Hakan, formerly of Omaha, who had been in business at Sedalia, Mo., has sold out.

A. F. Smith, of the A. F. Smith Co., has gone on the Commercial Club's excursion to the Black Hills.

Grover Peterson, with the Sol. Bergman Jewelry Co., has returned from a two weeks' trip out west.

S. M. Thomas, of Tabor, Ia., came to Omaha last week in his automobile. Owing to a heavy rain, he was compelled to leave the machine here and take the train home.

C. O. Booth, of the Mawhinney & Ryan Co., with his family, have returned from a visit to Beaver Dam, Wis. N. C. Wheeler has returned from Vermillion, S. Dak. W. B. Lodge has gone to Worland, Wyo.

P. E. Flodman and John Hendrickson, of the P. E. Flodman Co., is on a fishing trip to the Chisayo Lakes, Minn.

Kansas City.

F. W. Meyer is about to start to Colorado on a vacation trip.

Clarence Owen, Vinita, Okla., is now taking a course at the Kansas City Polytechnic Institute.

I. D. Simmons, Grand Saline, Tex., has accepted a position as watchmaker for the Green Jewelry Co.

Julius Donnell, after an absence of several years, has re-entered the employ of the Meyer Jewelry Co.

Chas. Moll, Gardner, Kans., was in the city this week, on his way to Excelsior Springs, where he will take a short rest.

Garrett Owen, who had been a watchmaker for Gurney & Ware, recently resigned to take a similar position with Clem. B. Altman.

Morris Brown, of Kionka & Kionka, left this week for a vacation of a couple of weeks. His place will be filled during his absence by John Miller.

Henry Melluish, Tucson, Ariz., who had been visiting relatives in Ottawa, Kans., has come to Kansas City to take a course in the Southwestern Optical College.

Mrs. C. W. Bowen, Brunswick, Mo., who recently took the watchmaking course with the Kansas City Polytechnic Institute, has returned to take the course in engraving.

Tovie Brenner, a pawnbroker, who is charged with buying six diamond rings stolen from the show window of Grim & Smith, and only reporting two of them, has been arrested.

C. B. Norton, of the C. B. Norton Jewelry Co., will leave the city Aug. 1, accompanied by his family, for a fishing trip to Minnesota. About the middle of August, Ward Lewis, of the same company, will take his family and go to the same State for a fishing excursion. Five of the house force are now away on vacations.

The following jewelers from the surrounding country have been visitors to this market during the past week: L. S. Slocum, Corning, Kans.; G. B. Douglas, Pleasant Hill, Mo.; Frank Burgy, Brunswick, Mo.; E. M. Crelin, Chillicothe, Mo.; Leslie Hutton, Lebanon, Kans.; J. D. Russell, Canon City, Colo.; Mr. Todd, of Powell & Todd, Mena, Ark.; E. S. Proper, Ames, Ia.; I. Eller, Richmond, Mo.

L. S. Cady, of the Cady & Olmstead Jewelry Co., reported to the police several weeks ago that a diamond worth $150 had been taken from his store by a shoplifter. Pictures from the rogues' gallery were sent him. He picked out the picture of one woman who, he said, was the thief. The police arrested the woman and another who associates with her. They are being held. Mr. Cady says that the thief substituted a paste stone for the diamond.

Frank D. Kernochan, 17 North St., Middletown, N. Y., has been appointed official watch inspector of the Ontario & Western Railroad. The territory extends from Livingston Manor to Cornwall.

Cincinnati.

M. Schwab, of A. G. Schwab & Bro., with his wife, is at Atlantic City for a month.

Harry Gilsey, of S. & H. Gilsey, left last week for a three weeks' stay at Atlantic City and New York.

F. C. Taylor, Carlisle, Ky., was here last week on his way to Michigan, where he will stay two weeks with his family.

The engagement of D. Gutmann, of L. Gutmann & Sons, and Miss Edna Mosler, daughter of Max Mosler, president of the Brighton German Bank, has been announced.

Mabel Hall, who last week was tried for obtaining goods under false pretenses from the Oskamp Jewelry Co. and the Duhme Jewelry Co., has been sentenced to the penitentiary, though as yet no time limit has been set for the sentence to run.

A. E. Axman, Franklin, O., was here last week purchasing new stock for the new store at Middletown, O., where he will be located in the future. He has discontinued his store at Franklin, in which town he conducted business for 20 years.

Mayo Loeb, of Herman & Loeb, while alighting from a street car last week, slipped and sprained his ankle. This has detained him from his road business for a week. A. Herman, of this firm, left last week for his regular trip through West Virginia and Ohio.

Oskamp, Nolting & Co., July 14, were granted a charter as a stock company with a capital of $200,000. The incorporators are Charles A. Nolting, for many years manager of the concern; William H. Oskamp, Frederick Schaefer, Louis F. Twatchman and Emil A. Bose. The new company retains the old firm name.

Out-of-town dealers who replenished their stock here during the past week included: C. C. Ackerman, Connersville, Ind.; J. H. Bovard, Newcastle, Ky.; H. A. Sturgin, Bancroft, W. Va.; Frank B. Carey, Lebanon, O.; Nicholas Sanning, Walton, Ky.; L. C. Diefenbaugh, Lewisburg, O.; Mr. Balser, Blue Ash, O.; John Robinson, Mt. Sterling, Ky.; E. B. Scott, Batavia, O.; Mr. Blumburg, Chattanooga, Tenn.

A well-dressed and fine-appearing man, giving the name of H. E. Rose, called at the Oskamp Jewelry Co.'s store last week and selected a $65 watch. As payment he gave a check which when presented at the bank proved to have been forged. Rose represented himself as a traveling salesman for the Mosler Safe Co. He also produced credentials and recommendations from prominent Cincinnati business men. Several other stores were visited by the swindler. A man answering to the description of Rose was arrested on suspicion at the Horning Hotel, but it proved to be mistaken identity and he was released.

Minneapolis and St. Paul.

Miss Bacheller, with Johantgen & Kohl, Minneapolis, has gone for a fortnight's vacation.

Henry Birkenhauer, of H. Birkenhauer & Co., Minneapolis, has been laid up for several days.

W. F. Renich, of Kirchner & Renich, Minneapolis, has gone to Dakota on a recreation trip.

L. H. Nichols, Minneapolis, has gone to Williston, N. Dak., where he has a position with Fred H. Smith.

The Geneva Optical Co., Minneapolis, has just filed articles of incorporation with a capital stock of $15,000. The object is to deal in optical, photographic and electrical goods. The incorporators are Fred H. Smith and Percy M. Smith, of Chicago, and A. D. Hayes, Minneapolis.

Recent visitors in the wholesale houses of the Twin Cities included John Saxine, Prescott, Wis.; Ed. Carow, Dayton, Minn.; M. J. Ludwig, Spooner, Wis.; S. C. Hilleman, Murdock, Minn.; O. Larsen, Bowdle, S Dak.; L. H. Bruns, Anoka, Minn.; W. S. Blake, Duluth, Minn.; J. D. Pederson, Echo, Minn.; M. D. David, Paynesville, Minn.; B. T. Nedland, Hillsboro, N. Dak.; R. F. Lussier, Cass Lake, Minn.; A. L. Mealey, Delano, Minn.; Paul Hunziker, Jordan, Minn.; Chas. Swedberg, Hopkins, Minn.

Detroit.

Mathauer & Koester, wholesale jewelers, 106 Woodward Ave., are enlarging their store and will put in more wall and floor cases.

Frank G. Smith, formerly of F. G. Smith, Sons & Co., quietly celebrated his 78th birthday this week. He is the only living charter member of Ashlar Lodge, No. 91, F. & A. M., which will celebrate its golden anniversary in January by issuing a gold medal bearing Mr. Smith's profile.

A chap who gave his name as Isadore Michael, Toledo, drifted into town this week and bought liberally of local wholesale jewelers. At the Chas. A. Berkey Co.'s office his bill was about $400. He also placed a good-sized order with Noack & Gorenflo. Then he gave his check, signing it Isader Michalls. He claimed to be a clothing dealer and gave his supposed business address. The goods were to be sent by express. Inquiry by 'phone developed the fact that there is a clothing dealer there named Michael, but he does not contemplate putting in a line of watches and jewelry, as the chap who came here said. The checks were worthless and no one is out anything, except one of the jewelers who entertained the fellow at dinner, and who says that the time was wasted.

New Stores and Enterprises.

G. R. Filmer, formerly of Aitkin, Minn., is a new jeweler in Mondak, Mont.

George W. Pinchon has recently opened a repair shop with J. C. Miller, at Ligonier, Ind.

A. J. Wipperman, jeweler of Idaho Falls, Idaho, contemplates opening a branch store in Rigby, Idaho.

J. F. Sumner & Son have opened a jewelry establishment at 17 S. Main St., Middleborough, Mass.

A. J. Laliberte, formerly with J. A. Filion, Lowell, Mass., has started on his own account at West Derry, N. H.

T. Goodman, formerly of San Francisco, Cal., recently engaged in the jewelry business at 112 E. Main St., Stockton, Cal.

S. L. Baxter & Son, Newton, Mass., have opened a branch store in Wellesley, Mass., of which the junior Mr. Baxter has charge.

Albert P. Myer, formerly watchmaker for Swan Swanson, Minneapolis, Minn., will shortly open a repair business on 7th St., S., in the same city.

Fred H. Towne, of Minneapolis, Minn., recently purchased a building at Mt. Henry, N. Dak., where he will establish himself in the jewelry business.

A. F. Frickie, formerly manager of the jewelry department of the Model Drug & Jewelry Store, Oklahoma City, Okla., has gone into the jewelry business there.

The H. M. Stevenson Co. has been incorporated at Buffalo with a capital of $15,000 to deal in jewelry. The directors are Arthur R. Jenkins, Louis E. R. French and Nelson S. Hallett.

The Gem Diamond Mining & Development Co., 124 9th St., East Orange, N. J., was incorporated last week with a capital of $125,000. The incorporators are: Albert L. Barney, Dr. C. A. Hegeman and E. A. Monfort, New York.

The Dinkelman-Rubert Co. was recently incorporated in Baltimore, Md., to deal in jewelry and kindred lines, with a capital of $20,000. The directors are: Charles H. Dinkelman, Herman H. Rubert, Charles H. Rubert and William G. Post.

The Crown Optical Co., Rochester, N. Y., was recently incorporated to manufacture lenses and camera supplies with an authorized capital of $5,000. The directors are: A. E. May, A. H. Hatmaker and C. E. Barber, all of Rochester, N. Y.

A. C. BARD & CO.

IMPORTERS AND CUTTERS OF DIAMONDS

Loose or mounted goods on memo. to responsible dealers.

TRADE MARK.

103 STATE ST., CHICAGO. COLUMBUS MEMORIAL BUILDING.

Pittsburg.

Charles O'Brien, of O'Brien & Co., spent last week in New York on business.

George B. Barrett left, last week, for North Bay, Canada, to spend several weeks.

Samuel C. Hall and Chester Hall, of Hall Bros. & Co., have gone on the road for Hall Bros. & Co., the new wholesale firm which recently opened a store in the Fulton building, 6th St. and Duquesne Way.

J. Alexander Hardy, of the Hardy & Hayes Co., is in Maine with his family. The Hardy & Hayes store has been renovated and the handsome clock in front of the Fifth Ave. store has been repaired and redecorated.

W. R. Hill, Fayette City; J. J. Schmidt, Turtle Creek; A. Katzenmeyer, Burgettstown; Fred A. Clough, Mt. Vernon; B. E. Brown, Monessen; Frank Bloser, New Kensington, were among the out-of-town merchants who were in Pittsburg last week on buying trips.

Detective Rothrauff, of Braddock, last week, arrested a colored man who gave the name of William Banks, and who said that he had recently been in Youngstown and Cleveland. The negro had some jewelry in his possession and the man is being held until his record can be inquired into.

The annual outing and picnic of the employes of Heeren Bros. & Co. was observed last Saturday, when 125 employes went to Ross Grove in special trolley cars and spent the day. The outing is given every year by members of the firm. Refreshments were served and all kinds of sports indulged in, such as racing, bowling and ball playing. Harry Heeren left this week for Somerset to spend his vacation.

W. W. Wattles, Sr., of W. W. Wattles & Sons, is summering at Bemus Point, Lake Chautauqua, with his family. C. W. Wattles and his family goes there next week, where the senior Wattles has a cottage. From there he will make a trip to the Thousand Islands. W. M. Fowler, of the same firm, is at Mt. Clemens, Mich. H. W. Bilke, of the Wattles house, is in the mountains at Uniontown.

W. O. Harrison, formerly with the Geo. B. Barrett Co., has associated himself as a partner with the Marsh, Brown & Mather Co., which has been incorporated with a capital of $75,000. James R. Brown is president and C. C. Marsh is secretary. Mr. Harrison was a confidential man at the Barrett house, where he had been employed for a number of years. The directors of the new company are: Cassius C. Marsh, James R. Brown, William W. Mather, William W. Mather, William O. Harrison, Louis B. Mather.

Creditors of Pauline L. Lowenthal, Bradford, Pa., have received from Referee in Bankruptcy Jos. M. McClure notices to the effect that the report of the trustee of the bankrupt estate shows that he has in hand awaiting payment of dividends, $1,206.73. A meeting of the creditors will be held at Mr. McClure's office in Bradford July 30, 1906, at 10 A. M., for the purpose of passing on this report and declaring a final dividend for the creditors.

Before taking to Kansas City, Mo., Frederick H. Decker and Hugh Roman, the two men who confessed to robbing Smith & Grim's jewelry store in that city, Detective J. Orford, of Kansas City, made a trip to New York and had a talk with the father of Decker, who is a Brooklyn banker. When arrested, Decker told the police how he and his companion robbed the store and pawned some of the jewelry here. When Decker's father learned of his son's arrest, he sent a private detective who met the Kansas City officer on his arrival. Detective Orford went back with the New York detective, to see the boy's father. The elder Decker, Orford said, arranged with him to redeem all of the stolen plunder and to make good any other jewelry that is missing when this amount is ascertained by the firm from whom the goods were stolen. It is reported, that through this action on the part of the elder Decker, both young men may get off without prosecution.

Harrisburg, Pa.

The wife and son of I. S. Ricker, 817 N. 3d St., are on a month's trip through the northern part of the State.

Four burglars broke the glass of a window in the store of A. B. Winters, in Jermyn, Pa., recently, and helped themselves to a quantity of jewelry and other articles, making good their escape. Two young men who surprised the burglars in the robbery were intimidated by threats of shooting.

The gold and bronze key to lock and unlock the great bronze doors at the new Capitol has been received. It weighs over a pound and is engraved with the names of the architect, the makers of the doors and the builder of the Capitol on a double keystone in the center of the wreath. It will be used in the dedicatory ceremony Oct. 4.

Easton (Pa.) City Councils have passed ordinances licensing transient retail merchants by the payment of $100 each month during the continuation of their sale; and peddlers, auctioneers and drummers by the payment of $2 for one day's business; $10 for one week, $25 for three months, and $100 for one year.

G. M. Huston, a retired jeweler, in company with his wife and son, Lewis, arrived in this city on the evening of July 15, after having covered exactly 30,940 miles in an automobile. It is his intention to make a trip covering 50,000 miles, and he expects to traverse the balance of the distance by Dec. 1, 1906. He left Chicago May 26, 1905, and toured through the northwest into Canada, and later returned to his home. On June 15 he started out again and came east to Wheeling, W. Va., and then on through to Atlantic City, where he remained seven week. Aug. 28 he left Atlantic City and toured through the New England States and back to Washington via Montreal and Niagara Falls. From Washington he toured through the south to Jacksonville. The return trip was started May 7, coming via Macon and Gettysburg. From here the party went to Atlantic City, and later to the Pacific Coast. They have had many thrilling experiences.

A labor paper at Cleveland recently published a half column editorial criticising the factory of the North American Watch Co., Mansfield, O., claiming that the conditions were unsanitary and making other complaints not warranted by the facts.

Lancaster, Pa.

T. Wilson Dubbs and family are home from a visit to the seashore.

F. A. Peters, of the H. S. Meiskey Co., has been visiting Atlantic City.

Fred Wheeler, of the Non-Retailing Co., has returned from a trip to Vermont.

H. A. Romig, salesman for Benjamin Lichtenstein, was in Reading, Pa., last week.

Walter A. Stamm, a well-known silver worker, died last Thursday, after a brief illness.

William Y. Sever, a director of the Hamilton Watch Co., and his family have gone to Europe.

The Lancaster jewelry stores are observing a Friday half-holiday, and will continue it until September.

The Hamilton Watch Co.'s factory has resumed operations after being closed two weeks to give its employes a vacation.

Simon Mishler, a watchmaker, has gone to Baltimore, expecting to open a jewelry store in one of the towns near that place.

Christian Hershey, watchmaker for Charles J. Kinzer, Bluefield, W. Va., is at his home in Lancaster, owing to ill-health.

Thomas C. Mullenberg, who travels for the H. S. Meiskey Co., has gone to Atlantic City and the Thousand Islands for two weeks.

Among the jewelers visiting this city last week were S. H. Miller, Mount Joy; H. F. Andrews, Strasburg; H. L. Oberlin, of Howard L. Oberlin & Bro., Columbia; S. R. Stibgen, Marietta.

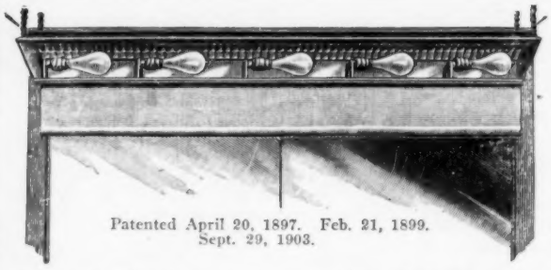
H. A. Platt, with Rees & Yankauer, paid his first visit to Lancaster last week, as did E. L. Mumford, of Miller, Fuller & Whiting, North Attleboro.

Rochester.

Louis M. Derby, Albion, N. Y., is holding an auction sale.

David M. Finkelstein, alias "Dr. Fink," alias "Dr. B. A. Raff," wanted in this city to answer a charge of grand larceny, second degree, for misappropriating and converting to his own use $161, the personal property of Abraham Rapaport, a jeweler of this city, was arrested recently in Baltimore through information furnished by the Rochester police department. Finkelstein, it is claimed, came to this city some time ago and opened up offices. He practised under the name of Dr. B. A. Roff and quickly made friends, building up a large practice. About a month ago he went to Rapaport, who conducts a jewelry store on Stephany Pl., and asked to be shown a gold watch, diamond ring, also a chain and charm. He gave Rapaport his professional card and asked to be permitted to take the jewelry on approval. Rapaport agreed and says that was the last he saw of Finkelstein and the jewelry.

The shipment of moss agates and rose quartz from the vicinity of Deadwood, S. Dak., to Germany has revived interest in that product again. The rose quartz is used for parasol handles and jewelry. The shipment weighed 3,500 pounds, and was valued at $700.



IMPROVEMENT

to their stores is the uppermost thought in the minds of many merchants at this time. Perhaps you are planning to bring yours into the line of modern, well-equipped shops. If so, the first thoughts will naturally be given to the front—the store's introduction—and in connection therewith, the lighting. **FRINK'S SPECIAL PATENT WINDOW REFLECTOR** is successfully meeting the fullest requirements of thousands of particular business men. Efficient, economical and durable. The cost of equipping your windows may be less than you suppose. We will appreciate telling you what it is.

Gorham Co., New York.
Harris & Co., Washington, D. C.
F. A. Robbins, Springfield, Mass.
Theo. A. Kohn, New York.
Marcus & Co., New York.
F. Bucher, Baltimore.
Wiss & Son, Newark, N. J.
Wm. Barthman, New York.
Mauser Mfg. Co., New York.
Lewis & Co., Ogden, Utah.
Castleberg, Washington, D. C.
Lambert Bros., New York.
Dominick & Haff, New York.
Hennegan & Bates, Baltimore.
Simons & Co., New Haven.
Frankfield & Co., New York.

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The REX Cuff Button

THE MISSING LINK

ONE PIECE NO LEVER

NO SNAP NO SPRING

Just A Cuff Button That Cannot Break

Shipped in individual cartons holding 1 doz. pairs. Ask your jobber for them; if he does not supply you, write us. Sample pair furnished jobbers on request.

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PATENT DEPARTMENT

[IN WHICH IS CONTAINED A LIST OF THE LATEST PATENTS GRANTED BY THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN, THE UNITED STATES PATENTS THAT HAVE EXPIRED AND THE REGISTERED TRADE-MARKS.]

UNITED STATES PATENTS.

ISSUE OF JULY 10, 1906.

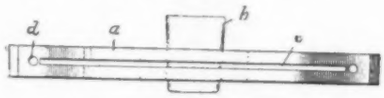
825,314. EYEGLASS-GUARD. WILLIAM G. HAHN, San Francsco, Cal. Filed July 25, 1902. Serial No. 117,013.

An article of the class described consisting of a V-shaped member formed with diverging legs and having the outer extremity of one leg secured to the lens, the opposite leg being bent backward

out of the plane of said first-mentioned leg and having its free extremity bent to form an angle with the remaining portion and in a plane approximately at right angles with said first-mentioned leg, and a bearing-button secured to said terminal portion of the opposite leg, said V-shaped member being formed of flat resilient material.

825,316. HOLDER FOR COMMUNION-CUPS. CALVIN P. HARRIS, New York, assignor to Reed & Barton. Filed July 24, 1905. Serial No. 270,959.

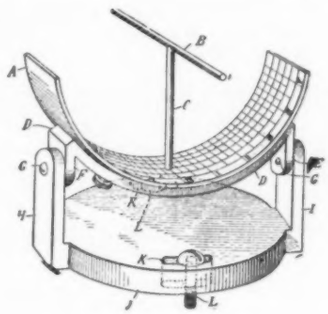
A pew-rack for communion-cups consisting of a strip or board adapted to be attached edgewise to the back of a pew, said strap having a vertical



opening therethrough adapted to hold a communion cup when set therein, and said strip having a horizontal slot or kerf cut into one edge thereof and extending therein beyond the cup-holding openings, whereby the rack is rendered noiseless.

825,319. SUN-DIAL. EDWARD G. HEWITT, New York. Filed April 20, 1905. Serial No. 256,650.

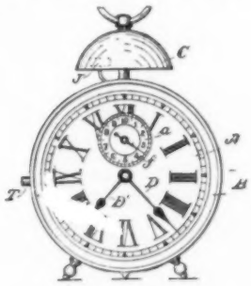
In a sun-dial, the combination of a horizontal base having means for securing it to a support and permitting partial rotation of the base in a horizontal plane, standards at opposite sides of the base, a slotted, arc-shaped carrier, having ears de-



pending from its ends and pivoted to the standards whereby the carrier may be adjusted in the plane of the meridian to correct for latitude, an arc-shaped dial member loosely mounted in the carrier and provided with clamping-screws extending through the slots in the carrier, whereby the dial member may be rotatively adjusted about its axis and clamped in adjusted position, to correct for longitude or equation of time, and a gnomon supported at the axis of the dial member.

825,347. ALARM-CLOCK. WILSON E. PORTER, New Haven, Conn., assignor to the New Haven Clock Co., New Haven, Conn. Filed Dec. 4, 1902. Serial No. 133,922.

The combination with the time-train of a clock-movement; of an alarm-operating train; a plurality of checking devices; a plurality of rotary mem-



bers operated by the time-train and each actuating an alarm-checking device and one of said rotary members carrying an indicator-hand; and means for releasing one of said checking-devices independently of its corresponding actuating member.

825,391. SAFETY-HOOK. MARY C. HORTON, Woonsocket, R. I. Filed Nov. 23, 1905. Serial No. 288,723.

The improved safety-hook herein described, consisting of a single piece of tempered metal and comprising a pin-tongue and a double spring-coil,

a body portion extending substantially parallel to the pin-tongue and provided with an intermediate outwardly-projecting closed loop and also with a pin-catch, a U-shaped bend whose inner upper end is in contact with or in close proximity to said loop, and a curved terminal bend continuous with the first-named bend and having its outer end curved inwardly into proximity with said spring-coils.

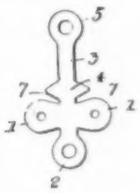
825,403. PIN-TONGUE AND HINGE-JOINT. EUGENE W. MOREHOUSE, Providence, R. I., assignor to B. A. Ballou & Co., Providence, R. I. Filed March 27, 1905. Serial No. 252,360.

A pin-tongue for brooches and similar articles pointed at one end and bent at an angle near its

other end and terminating in a circular portion the axis of which is substantially parallel with said bent portion.

825,483. SPECTACLE END PIECE. RUDOLPH RISER, Chicago. Filed March 8, 1906. Serial No. 304,887.

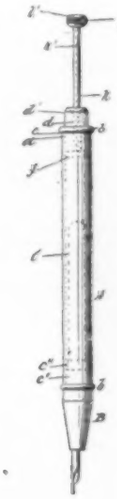
The herein-described blank for a temple end



piece comprising an arm, ears at the ends thereof to bear on opposite sides of the lens, a pair of temple-ears projecting laterally from the arm at the base of one of the end ears, and a pair of ears near the temple-ears projecting laterally from the arm, to bear on the edge of the lens.

825,442. FOUNTAIN-PEN. FREDERICK W. BENDER, Hoboken, N. J. Filed Feb. 26, 1906. Serial No. 302,841.

In a fountain-pen, a reservoir, a pen-section, carried at the forward end of said reservoir, an elastic tube, shorter than said reservoir and closed



at the rear end, mounted on said pen-section, and lying within said reservoir, a piston mounted in said reservoir at the rear of said tube, an operating-rod carried by the said piston, passing through the rear end of said reservoir, and means for admitting the air between said tube and piston at any position of the piston.

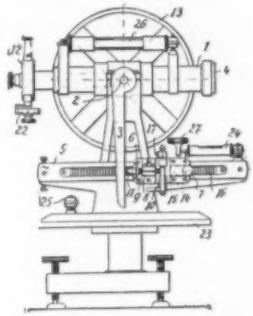
825,596. COLLAR-BUTTON. WILLIAM L. FROSS, Seattle, Wash. Filed May 8, 1905. Serial No. 259,276.

In combination with a button comprising a foot carrying a shank with a head hinged to the shank, a supplemental head formed of a piece of material

of substantially the same size as said foot and centrally provided with an opening receiving said shank to enable said supplemental head to be moved to engage the hinged head and to be tilted in unison therewith, and an inwardly-movable tongue on the shank having its bottom edge spaced from said foot.

825,605. DISTANCE INSTRUMENT. WACLAW LASKA, Lemberg, Austria-Hungary. Filed Sept. 8, 1905. Serial No. 277,561.

A distance instrument comprising a telescope,

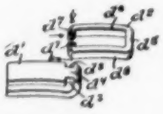


a fixed wire therein, an arm rigidly connected to the telescope-axis and standing vertical when the telescope is horizontal, a horizontal bar, a slide adjustable thereon, and a knife-edge adjustable

on the said slide and movable on it to a constant extent, the said arm resting against the said knife-edge.

825,644. BRACELET. JAMES A. FULLER, Providence, R. I., assignor to Hamilton & Hamilton, Jr., Providence, R. I. Filed Oct. 30, 1905. Serial No. 285,079.

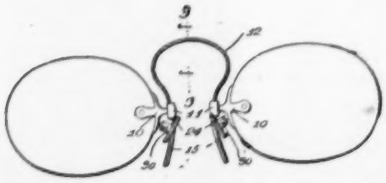
A two-part hinged bracelet having means for pivotally securing the parts together, and means for holding the parts in the closed position con-



sisting of a snap comprising a rigid member formed from a strip of sheet metal, bent U-shape and constructed to have oppositely-disposed side notches and a neck on the face of the member adjacent the bent end of the same, and a spring member formed of spring-wire bent U-shape forming spring-arms with inwardly-bent L-shaped ends, and means for securing the members of the snap in the bracelet.

825,650. EYEGLASS-GUARD. LEWIS A. HINES, Savannah, Ga. Filed April 3, 1905. Serial No. 253,509.

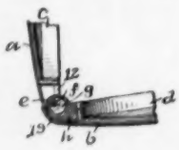
The combination with an eyeglass-frame, of a main guard secured to the frame and provided with a pivot-ear, a self-adjusting guard also hav-



ing a pivot-ear, a pivot-stud connecting said ear, the length of the stud being parallel with the nose-engaging surfaces of the guards, and interengaging means on the pivot-ears for limiting independent movement of the pivoted guard.

825,676. LOCKET. EDGAR A. PHILLIPS, Providence, R. I., assignor to Hamilton & Hamilton, Jr., Providence, R. I. Filed Feb. 27, 1906. Serial No. 303,259.

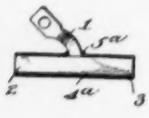
In a locket, a concealed hinge comprising outer and central hinge-knuckles, a pintle extending through the outer and central hinge-knuckles, and



rotatable means intermediate the central hinge-knuckle and the pintle whereby the pintle is adapted to have a rotary and an eccentric motion with respect to the axis of rotation of said means in opening and closing the locket.

825,789. EYEGLASS ATTACHMENT. HORACE B. WOOD, New Haven, Conn. Filed Nov. 15, 1905. Serial No. 287,506.

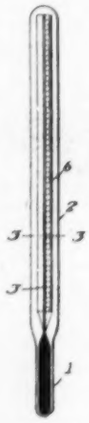
As an article of manufacture, a covering for the



contact member of the nose-piece of eyeglasses, comprising a tubular member of rubber provided with a peripheral molded opening.

825,798. THERMOMETER. MILLARD F. BECTON, Jersey City, N. J. Filed March 27, 1906. Serial No. 308,307.

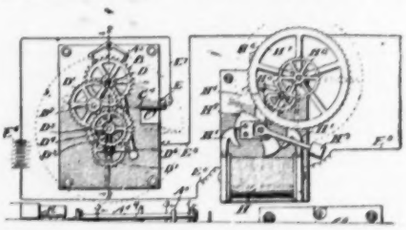
A thermometer comprising a body of substantially triangular shape in cross-section, said body being formed adjacent the apex with a mercury-bore and in rear of said bore with a longitudinally-arranged opening, and a light-reflecting scale-strip carrying scale-marks inserted in said opening, the side of the strip next the bore being convex, and scale-finders of a contrasting color relative to



the strip disposed to define the edges of the strip when in position.

825,833. ELECTRIC CLOCK. ROBERT L. HIGHT, Decatur, Ill. Filed Aug. 31, 1905. Serial No. 276,593.

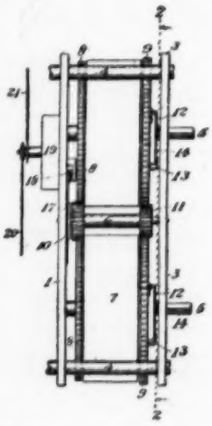
In an electric clock, an escapement mechanism an actuating-spring therefor, a rotary electric motor



for intermittently rewinding said spring, current-controlling means for said motor carried by said escapement mechanism, and an automatic brake operatively connected to said motor and in circuit therewith and with the current-controlling means.

825,875. CLOCK. MARTIN WORTMANN, New York. Filed Jan. 24, 1905. Serial No. 242,512.

The combination of a winding-arbor, a spring-barrel rotatively mounted thereon, a mainspring connecting the barrel and arbor, a barrel-gear, an arbor-gear, and intermediate differential gears



meshing with the barrel-gear and the arbor-gear, the arbor-gear being mounted concentrically with the arbor and so as to rotate concentrically relatively to the arbor and connected to the arbor to permit movement of the arbor relatively to the arbor-gear during the winding operation, the bearing for the arbor-gear including a flanged sleeve upon the arbor providing a flat bearing for the arbor-gear, a ratchet clamped in fixed position relatively to the flanged sleeve and also providing a flat bearing for the arbor-gear, the two flat bearings being at opposite faces of the arbor-gear, and a pawl secured to the arbor-gear and engaging the ratchet.

DESIGNS.

38,126. HAT OR STICK-PIN. GEORGE M. MEREDITH and JAQUELIN M. MEREDITH, JR., Nor-

folk, Va. Filed April 25, 1906. Serial No. 313,729. Term of patent 3½ years.

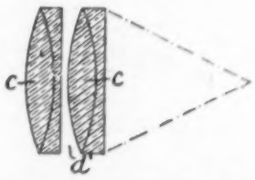
BRITISH PATENTS.

(ABRIDGMENTS OF SPECIFICATIONS, 1905, FROM *The Illustrated Official Journal.*)

ISSUE OF JULY 4, 1906.

4,366. TELESCOPES, ETC. J. AITCHISON, London. March 2.

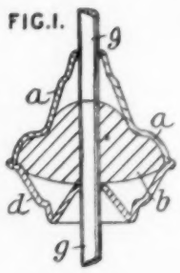
In telescopes, binoculars, and like glasses, the ratio of aperture to focal length is increased by the use of combinations of two or more lenses of larger diameter mounted near together in place of single object-glasses. Such a combination



of two lenses *c* with an intermediate air space *d* is shown in the figure. It is stated that, by a proper selection and arrangement of lenses, spherical and chromatic aberrations may be more perfectly corrected. The curves, axial thicknesses, and optical constants of the component lenses of one system are given in the specification.

4,502. DRESS PINS. T. C. KIRTON, Leigh, Lancashire. March 4.

A retainer for hat and scarf-pins consists of a hollow casing *a* containing a piece *b* of india-



rubber pierced with a longitudinal hole through which the pin *g* passes. In a modification, the lower part *d* of the casing is dispensed with. The retainer may be secured to the head of the pin by a chain.

4,514. WALKING-STICKS, ETC. F. W. PARNELL, Devonport. March 4.

Flexible walking-sticks, canes, or hunting-crops are constructed with a core *a* of steel, cane, or other suitable material, covered with two layers

b, *c*, the inner of which may be of hemp, flax, cotton, etc., and the outer of plaited whipcord, twine, catgut, etc.

[Reference has been directed under Patents Act, 1902, to Specifications No. 290, A.D. 1890; No. 2183, A. D. 1895, and No. 1855, A.D. 1902.]

4,513. CLOCKS. F. A. CHANDLER, Leamington, and B. BONNIKSEN, Coventry, both in Warwickshire. March 4.

Electric Clocks.—In secondary clocks having a rocking armature B, Fig. 4, on a center C, rotary

ratchet motion is imparted by an attached anchor E, acting on a wheel G with teeth made of the form shown. Each pin F or F¹ of the anchor ad-

FIG.4.

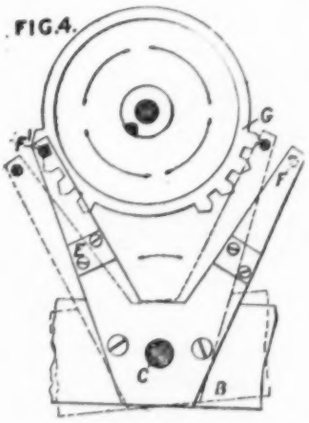


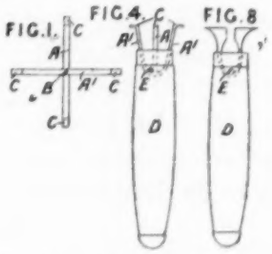
FIG.3.

vances the wheel half a tooth and then locks it. To get silent working, catgut forks, Fig. 3, may replace the steel pins.

4,711. CIGAR, ETC., HOLDERS. W. M. WALKER, Goswell Road, E. C., and C. A. PETRE, Islington, both in London. March 7. No patent granted (sealing fee not paid).

A spring clip is added to a cigar or cigarette tube to enable the cigar or cigarette to be entirely consumed. The clip may be made from two strips

FIG.1. FIG.4. FIG.8

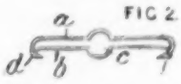


A, A¹, of metal riveted together at B. The clip is then bent into the required shape and inserted into the tube D as shown in Fig. 4, the ends C of the strips being turned over to prevent the clip from being pressed too far in. A pin E is let into the tube to prevent it from being withdrawn. Fig. 8 shows a modified form of clip made from a single blank.

4,872. NECKTIE RETAINERS. R. RIETHMULLER, Hanover, Germany. March 8.

The retainer, which is attached to the collar stud, consists of two wire arms *a*, *b*, brought to-

FIG 2.



gether at their ends *d* into points directed towards each other. These arms are bent out so as to leave a circular space *c* in the center of the retainer, through which the head of the stud is introduced. The cravat is tied in the usual manner, and is held in position by the turned-up points of the retainer engaging in the material.

Complete specifications accepted June 27, 1906.

1905.

17,077. TIME RECORDER. MACMASTER.

19,268. FIELD GLASSES. BARTON.

19,487. LOCKET FASTENING. SMITH.

25,356. ELECTRICAL CLOCK-WINDING MECHANISM. TRILKE.

25,876. HAIR-PIN. PRYCE-JONES.

Applications filed June 18 to June 23, 1906.

13,941. FOUNTAIN-PEN. H. L. TODD, Finsbury Park, London.

13,948. SPECTACLES. R. W. E. WHITEHEAD, London.

14,144. CUFF-HOLDER. CHARLES WHITE, Dorking, Surrey.

14,215. STUD. THOMAS MORTON, Birmingham.

14,234. TIME RECORDER. J. F. KIELY, London. Complete specifications.

14,356. HAT-PIN. ENGELBERT RATING, London. Complete specification.

14,380. HAT-FASTENER. JAMES ORCHARD, Birmingham.

14,415. TEAPOT. C. H. HITCHEN, London.

14,424. POCKET-KNIFE. CARL VOM EIGEN, London. Complete specification.

UNITED STATES PATENTS THAT HAVE EXPIRED.

[Reported especially for THE JEWELERS' CIRCULAR-WEEKLY by R. W. Bishop, Patent Attorney, Washington, D. C.]

Issued July 16, 1889.

406,923. METHOD OF ORNAMENTING SURFACES WITH MOLTEN METAL. W. H. MARSHALL, Chelsea, Mass.

406,999. METHOD OF DECORATING METAL SURFACES. NELLIE C. DUNCOMBE, New York.

407,015. CANE OR UMBRELLA HANDLE. AUGUST KESSLER, New York.

407,040. BOX FOR REPEATING-WATCHES. HENRI SANDOZ, Locle, Switzerland, assignor to Adolphe Schwob, New York.

407,055. POCKET-KNIFE. WILLIAM BREDE, Hamakua, Hawaii.

407,096. SNAP-HOOK. C. A. MANN, Buffalo, N. Y., assignor of one-half to A. C. and Frank Knothe, New York.

407,216. UMBRELLA-RUNNER. GUSTAVUS JOSEPHS and E. I. O'NEILL, Philadelphia, Pa.

407,243. WATCH. HENRY REMPE, Houtzdale, Pa.

407,282. SHOW-CARD. J. W. DAVIES, Worcester, Mass.

407,305. PROCESS OF DECORATING BASE METALS, GLASS, ETC., WITH PRECIOUS METALS. FRANZ ROESSLER, Perth Amboy, N. J.

Designs issued July 12, 1892, for 14 years.

21,700. SPOON. G. L. CROWELL, JR., Arlington, N. J., assignor to Dominick & Haff, New York.

21,705. GLASS VESSEL. T. G. HAWKES, Corning, N. Y.

21,709. BRUSH-BACK. G. L. CROWELL, JR., Arlington, N. J., assignor to Dominick & Haff, New York.

21,711. BOTTLE. B. I. MOTT, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Designs issued July 18, 1899, for 7 years.

31,221. CHAIN. W. C. EDGE, Newark, N. J.

31,222. PENHOLDER. OTTO HUBER, New York, assignor to Eagle Pencil Co., same place.

31,224. SPOON HANDLE. H. L. WALLACE, Wallingford, Conn., assignor to R. Wallace & Sons Mfg. Co., same place.

The Trade-Mark Law of Australia.

THE Australian Commonwealth trade-mark act came into force on April 27 last. The stamp duties are double those under the new English law. The trade-mark law extends to the whole Commonwealth, and any trade-mark already registered in any of the States of Australia can be extended to the whole of Australia, unless previously applied for in any other State by another party.

As (subject to extremely strong proof of superior right by another party) the first applicant will be considered the rightful owner of the trade-mark, and in other countries firms have lost valuable trade-marks through others registering their marks first, it is desirable that all firms wishing to have their trade-marks registered in Australia should apply promptly.

Jewelry, Clocks, Watches, Silverware and Kindred Lines Exported from New York.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 18.—The following were the exports of jewelry, silverware and optical goods, clocks, watches and kindred lines from the Port of New York for the week just ended:

Amsterdam: 3 packages diamond cutting machinery, $350.

Barcelona: 2 packages jewelry, $160.

Berlin: 37 packages clocks, $1,863.

Bremen: 1 package optical goods, $250; 4 packages plated ware, $390; 2 packages watches, $248.

Brussels: 1 package optical goods, $555.

Calcutta: 6 packages plated ware, $672; 26 packages clocks, $561; 21 packages clocks, $259; 3 packages watches, $3,360; 24 packages clocks, $372; 7 packages plated ware, $1,177.

Ceara: 4 packages watches, $1,858; 5 packages jewelry, $1,154; 26 packages clocks, $522.

Christiania: 8 packages clocks, $362.

Glasgow: 55 packages clocks, $481.

Gothenberg: 5 packages clocks, $148.

Hamburg: 1 package optical goods, $160; 1 package watches, $2,740; 3 packages clocks, $125; 1 package jewelry, $120; 10 packages jewelers' supplies, $3,500.

Havana: 4 packages plated ware, $113; 11 packages clocks, $128.

Havre: 10 packages clocks, $550; 1 package jewelry, $500; 1 package optical goods, $352; 1 package stereoscopic views, $200.

Kingston: 2 packages watches, $113.

Liverpool: 2 packages silverware, $280; 1 barrel sweepings, $175; 227 packages clocks, $3,100; 4 packages jewelry, $1,272; 3 packages silverware, $1,918; 1 package plated ware, $125.

London: 2 packages silverware, $100; 112 packages clocks, $806; 12 packages scopes and views, $606; 4 packages plated ware, $304; 1 package optical goods, $350; 3 packages clocks, $132; 28 packages and views, $1,274; 2 packages silversmiths' sundries, $390; 21 packages watches, $2,942; 2 packages plated ware, $490; 6 packages scopes and views, $233; 1 package ivory, $250; 51 packages clocks, $1,905; 1 package plated ware, $111; 8 packages optical goods, $2,082; 20 packages watches, $3,091; 4 packages scopes and views, $988; 2 packages silverware, $100; 4 packages scopes and views, $988; 2 packages silverware, $100; 4 packages scopes and views, $250; 20 packages watches, $3,195; 3 packages silverware, $2,000; 125 packages clocks, $3,654; 7 packages optical goods, $462.

Oporto: 42 packages clocks, $481.

Port Alegre: 16 packages clocks, $226.

Port of Spain: 1 package jewelry, $103.

Rio de Janeiro: 1 package watches, $194; 65 packages clocks, $1,615; 3 packages jewelry, $434.

Southampton: 2 packages watches, $1,280.

St. Johns: 7 packages clocks, $204.

Stockholm: 1 package jewelry, $350.

St. Michaels: 21 packages clocks, $280.

Sydney: 36 packages clocks, $345.

Vera Cruz: 12 packages plated ware, $1,598; 41 packages clocks, $502.

Ten watches were stolen recently from the store of Abraham Pollock, 630 Broadway, Paducah, Ky. The owner of the establishment was in St. Louis on business at the time of the theft.

Albert M. Greer's store in Iowa City, Ia., was recently robbed of several hundred dollars' worth of jewelry. Entrance was gained by removing a pane of glass from a window. The safe containing several thousand dollars' worth of diamonds was not opened, although the combination was battered so that the owner could not get it open and had to call in an expert.

Mainspring Don'ts

Simple Hints for Those Who Handle Mainsprings

Don't fail to provide yourself with the best mainspring winder that can be obtained. See that the hooks on all arbors of the winders are no longer than the thickness of the thinnest spring, and thus avoid kinking, and therefore unnecessary breaking of mainsprings.

Don't use a mainspring that is too long, because it fills the barrel and prevents that part, or the mainwheel, from making the required number of revolutions, with the consequence that the watch will not run as it should after each winding.

Don't use a mainspring that is too strong, because it will set, increase the percentage of breakage and injure the watch.

Don't use a mainspring that is too wide, and be sure that the tip and brace do not extend beyond the limits of the cover and barrel.

Don't forget that a mainspring should not occupy more than one-third the diameter of the barrel, thus leaving two-thirds to be divided between the arbor and winding space, to enable the watch to run about thirty-six hours.

Don't expect a mainspring to be flat if you put it in the barrel with the fingers. This method usually injures the spring, gives it a cylindrical form, and thereby increases the friction in the barrel.

Don't bend the inner or outer end of the mainspring with flat-nosed plyers, but provide yourself with specially made round-nosed pliers which will give a circular form to these parts, prevent short bends, contract the inner coil, and thus secure a closer fit to the barrel arbor without injuring the spring.

Don't expect other than a properly fitted flat mainspring with rounded edges to produce the least friction in the barrel, allow the greatest amount of power to the train, and give the best results as to time, service, etc.

Don't expect a mainspring to always endure extreme changes in temperature, or electrical disturbances, or straightening at full length, or neglect from lack of cleaning and oiling.

Don't expect a watch that needs cleaning or other repairs to run satisfactorily by merely putting in a new mainspring.

Don't expect a mainspring to plough through too much dirt.

Waltham Watch Company

Waltham, Mass.

THE HOROLOGICAL REVIEW.

POINTS *on the* LEVER ESCAPEMENT.

Address of C. T. HIGGINBOTHAM, Supt. of the South Bend Watch Co., before the Convention of the Retail Jewelers' Association of Illinois.

WHEN, 400 years ago, Peter Henlein, of Nuremburg, essayed to manufacture watches, the best available device he could find for regulating the motion of the train wheels was a verge escapement carrying a steel balance, to which was attached a piece of catgut, or its motion controlled by a projecting bristle against which one of the arms struck. This crude contrivance was little better than a mechanical toy, comparatively useless as a timepiece. It carried but a single indicator, an hour hand (the minute hand would have been a useless superfluity). It was not until 25 years later, and the fuzee was invented, that the minute hand was added. About 150 years after the fuzee had been applied the hairspring was invented, and it was now discovered that the verge escapement was too sensitive to the slightest variation in power to be satisfactory as a governing device. Still, up to the middle of the 18th century, nothing better had been devised; in fact, the celebrated chronometer with which John Harrison took the English prize of £20,000 had an improved form of verge escapement, and it would have been impossible for him to have secured the results recorded had it not been that he introduced a remontoire attachment to the train, which wound the third or fourth wheel at short intervals.

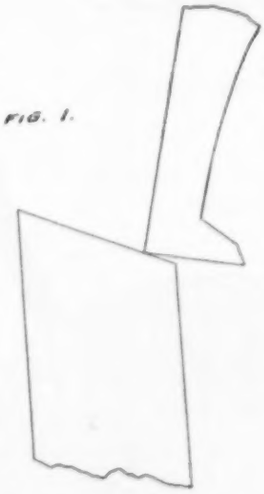


FIG. 1.

The possibilities of accurate timepieces for use at sea turned the attention of horologists to the subject of escapements, and many inventions followed each other in rapid succession, many of which have gone entirely out of use. The principal escapements were the cylinder, the duplex, the dentent or chronometer and the lever; of these the detached lever has stood the test and proved itself best adapted to a pocket timepiece. It is this form of escapement to which I desire your attention.

The lever escapement has undergone many changes since its first introduction by Mudge in 1763. In these changes certain fixed principles have been established: (1) The number of the escape-wheel teeth has been fixed at 15; (2) the extent of the span of the pallets at 3½ teeth; (3) exposed pallets have been almost universally adopted; (4) the lift of the pallets or oscillation of the fork has been fixed approximately at 10 degrees of a circle. The old controversy as to the respective merits of the long and the short fork may be considered virtually settled, the roller impulse having been determined at approximately 30 degrees. This is to say, the distance from the center of the balance staff to the face of the roller or impulse pin is about one-third the distance from the center of the balance staff to the center of the pallet arbor.

There are, however, still a few points in dispute. I shall endeavor in a fair and impartial manner to present the arguments for and against these disputed points, allowing you to judge of their respective merits.

I would first call your attention to the question of equi-distance lockings as compared with equi-distance centers. In the former the locking faces of the pallet stones are equally distant from the center of oscillation, which in this case is the center of the pallet arbor; the advantage claimed is that an equal draft is thus secured. To secure an equal impulse it is necessary to form the impulse faces of the pallet stones at widely different angles, the discharging stone forming the most obtuse angle with respect to the locking face. The disadvantage of this form is that there is a somewhat greater loss of power from side shake owing to the conditions produced by the impulse of the receiving stone, commencing, as it does, at the same distance from the center that the discharge does, but, unlike it, approaching the center in receiving its impulse. This loss is in proportion to the diminished distance of the impulse face of the receiving stone, as compared with the discharging stone. In the equi-distance center's escapement the center of the impulse faces are equally distant from the center of oscillation. This secures the advantage of an equal loss of power from side shake. To overcome the disadvantage of unequal draft, the stones are set at different angles in the pallet. Either of these forms is capable of excellent results.

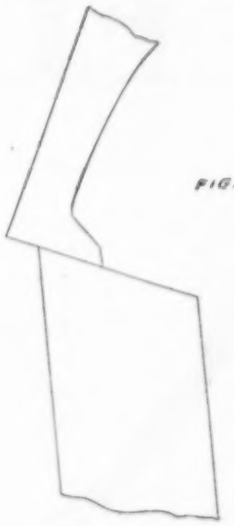


FIG. 2.

Another point of dispute is as to the best form of impulse faces, both for the pallets and for the escape teeth. One method is to make the pallet stone impulse face a perfectly flat plane, and to curve the impulse face of the escape teeth transversely with the face of the wheel. Another method is to curve the impulse face of the pallet stone transversely with the face of the pallet and fork, and to make the impulse face of the

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escape wheel tooth a flat plane. Still another method is to make the impulse face of the escape wheel curved longitudinally with the face of the wheel, the impulse face of the stone being curved transversely. The object of all these forms is to present as small a contact of surfaces as possible—not, as may be supposed, to lessen friction, as friction has nothing to do with the extent of surfaces, but to lessen cohesion caused by oil between the surfaces.

Still another disputed point is the table roller as compared with the double roller, and here let me say that the double roller is by no means a new device. We are all aware that it was in use more or less 50 years ago, but it is not generally understood that the earliest lever escapements were of this type. In considering the merits of the two devices, it must be remembered that the guard pin and roller action is entirely one of safety. It is a misuse of this action to employ it for the correction of other errors that may exist in the escapement.

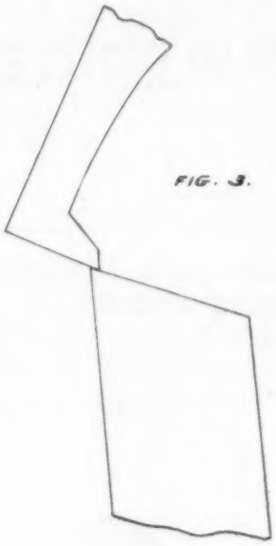


FIG. 3.

A correctly designed and properly adjusted escapement will produce just as accurate results as to time without as with this safety action. In ordinary use, if the escapement is so designed and adjusted, the guard pin or guard piece will not touch the roller twice in the course of a year except when the train is reversed by setting the second hand backward.

I have here a watch without any safety device. The guard pin has been removed. This watch was not especially prepared in any other particular for the test to which it was subjected. It was merely selected from stock, and the guard pin broken off. It has been carried for a long period in the pocket in ordinary use, on street cars, bicycles, horseback and railway trains. It has just completed a journey of 2,500 miles, one night having been spent by its wearer in an upper berth immediately over the trucks of a sleeping car. During this time it has never gone out of action, even though it has dropped to the full length of the chain by which it was attached to the wearer's vest three or four times. I have used the term "out of action" instead of overbanked, as is sometimes done, for the reason that the terms are not synonymous. A watch that overbanks is one where the extent of vibration of the balance is so great that the roller pin passes entirely around and strikes the outside edge of the fork, thus causing acceleration of time. When the guard pin passes the edge of the roller so that the fork slot will not be in position to receive the roller pin, it is said to be out of action.

The claim for the double roller escapement is additional safety against going out of action. This is secured by a deeper penetration of the guard piece into the path made by the outside of the roller, and as a consequence less wedging action when the guard piece impinges against the edge of the safety roller. Its disadvantages are that it becomes necessary to make the fork somewhat heavier to form this guard piece. This, by increasing the weight of the fork, increases the loss by impact. It must be borne in mind that the fork comes to a rest immediately on delivering its impulse to the balance, and remains in this condition until released by the roller pin on its return. The inertia of the fork is overcome by the balance striking it while at its greatest speed.

The difference between imparting motion to a piece by applying gradually increasing power or by sudden impact will be readily understood if you will imagine attempting to move a train of cars by bringing a locomotive at full speed against its rear end. This on a small scale is what a balance has to accomplish in imparting sufficient motion to the fork to provide the unlocking of the escapement. Another disadvantage in the double roller is that for an extent of 15 to 20 degrees at each side of the impulse the safety action does not take place between the edge of the roller and the point of the guard piece, but, instead, between the jewel pin and fork horns.

The advantages claimed for a table roller is that the safety action under all circumstances takes place between the guard pin and the roller edge. The horns of the fork may be entirely dispensed with without impairing its efficiency; also the fork may be made lighter than in the other form. The disadvantage is that the guard pin penetrating a less distance into the path of the roller edge will, when thrown against it, impinge with a more wedging action, and for this reason it requires more careful adjustment.

I will now ask your attention to simple instructions for the adjustment of a detached lever escapement. We will assume that the escapement being treated has been originally correctly designed, and has simply become deranged by accident or otherwise. First try the action of the escape-wheel tooth as it passes over the impulse face of the pallet stone. When it slides from the locking face both impulse faces should form a slight angle of the divergement, the locking corner only of the escape wheel being in contact with the pallet stone (Fig. 1). As it passes along the impulse face this angle should gradually decrease until the faces are practically parallel (Fig. 2), and, before leaving, the other corner only of the escape-wheel tooth should be in contact with the pallets (Fig. 3). As to the locking, there should always be an angle of divergence between the locking face of the escape-wheel tooth and that of the pallet stone, the locking corner only of the escape-wheel tooth being in contact with the locking face of the stone (Fig. 4). Drawing out the receiving stone increases the angle of impulse and draft. Drawing out the discharging stone decreases the angle of impulse and draft, and *vice versa*. This point should be steadily and carefully borne in mind.

Having secured the proper action of impulse, see that the locking is just sufficient for safety, the usual amount being three-quarters of one degree of a circle; also, that as the escape-wheel tooth is released from one pallet stone and another tooth drops to the other stone, that the drops on the receiving and the discharging are equal. This will be the case if the escapement has originally been perfect; if not, a slight alteration can be made by pressing one or the other stone toward the inside or outside in its slot, care being exercised that the amount of movement shall not be sufficient to derange the impulse or draft action. Now close the banking so that the instant the escape wheel drops the slide of the fork

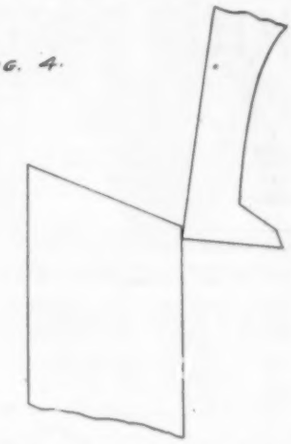


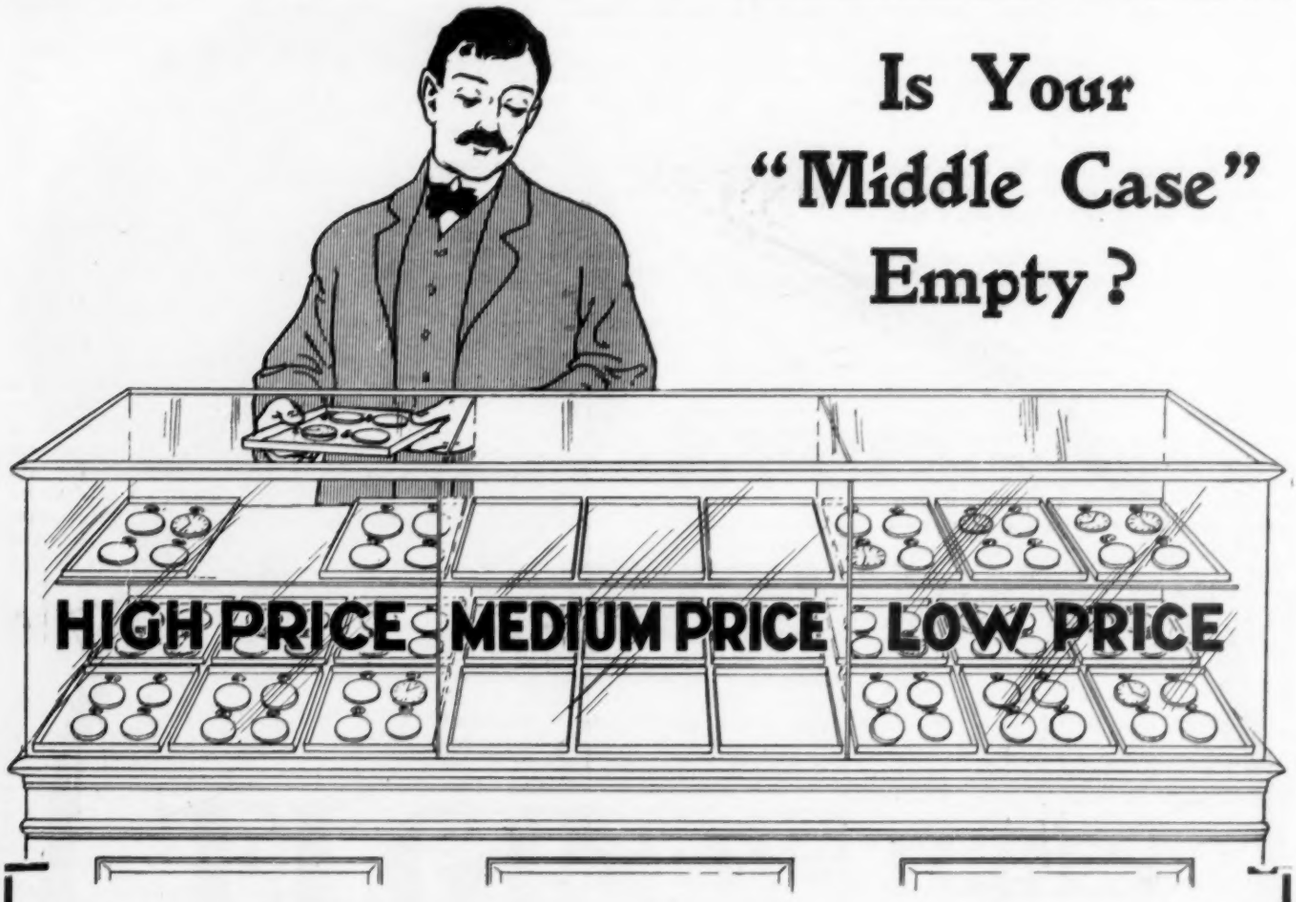
FIG. 4.

shall strike the banking pin; now try the draft by lifting the fork slightly from each banking to see that it returns promptly.

Having thus secured the proper adjustment of the escape wheel and pallet action, we will proceed to the fork and roller action. First see that the guard pin is perfectly central with the fork slot, and upright. Now, by moving the banking screws adjust the fork so that when it strikes each pin there shall be just sufficient freedom to allow the edge of the roller to pass the guard pin. If it is found that in this condition the escape wheel will escape from one pallet stone and not from the other, swing the pallets on the pallet arbor, changing their position with the fork so that it will escape on both sides. Should it be found that it escapes on neither side, move the guard pin slightly forward and open the bankings. If it is found that after the escape-wheel tooth has dropped on the locking face it still slides up a distance on that face, move the guard pin backward and close the banking. You will now have what is known in watch factory parlance as "a watch banked to drop."

It will be necessary finally to determine whether the roller pin is at the correct distance from the center of the roller. To determine this, move the balance slowly

Is Your "Middle Case" Empty?



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fills the most important place in the jeweler's stock. It is built for the great mass of buyers of medium-priced goods. It is the highest grade, medium-priced watch made.

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NEW ENGLAND WATCH CO., Waterbury, Conn.

until an escape-wheel tooth drops on the locking face, then move it slightly backward but not quite sufficient to unlock. Holding the balance in this position, grasp the fork with the tweezers and try the shake. If the roller pin is fairly embraced by both sides of the fork slot, this shake will be found normal. If it is not, it will be found excessive. In this case move the roller pin slightly forward until the desired result is secured. If it is found that the roller pin will not pass out of the slot of the fork, move the pin slightly backward. By no means attempt to remedy this defect by opening the banking. Finally open the bankings just sufficient to give about the same amount of slide on the locking faces of the stones that there is lock, and the escapement will be perfectly adjusted.

The Preservation of Drills.

WHEN a drill catches, the defect is generally attributed to all possible causes except the right one, which often is to be found in the defective construction of the tool, says a writer in the Almanach de l'Horlogerie et de la Bijouterie. A few remarks may not be useless if put in practice, for there are numerous artisans who need instruction.

When the extremity of a piece of round steel is forged, the form represented in Fig. 1 is obtained. It may at once be perceived that the diameter, according to the line *a b* is greater than the distance between the points *c d*, situated at the angle of the

Fig. 1

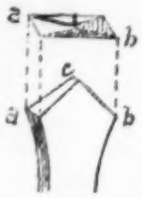

Fig. 2.

plane and round surfaces. For a drill worked by the bow, that is, designed to cut in both directions, it is quite advantageous that the edge should be taken on the greatest width of the piece of flat steel; that is, according to the line *a b*. If, on the contrary a drill is desired which shall turn in a single direction only, that is, designed to be worked by the wheel, it is necessary to commence by filing the round portion on each side, so that it shall not exceed the angles which are to be cut. It is in the neglect of these rules that sins are often committed.

For the second class of drills it is necessary to file according to Fig. 2, so that the edges *a b*, which are to serve for cutting, shall project. A tool thus prepared will respond to what is required of it, while if this detail is neglected it will catch, scarcely engaging in the hole, and if it is forced it will not move until broken. A drill of this kind may also be employed with the bow, provided the cutting edges are in good condition, as seen in Fig. 2. It is evident that such a drill, actuated by the bow, does not cut during its movement backward, but on the contrary removes the shavings with less tendency to become blunt.

More advance will, therefore, be made than with the drill which works in both directions—which shaves, rather than cuts, the substance. The latter ought to have a point at its extremity, while the other, the one designed to cut in a single direction, has a small edge, as seen at *c*, in Fig. 2.

Besides, it often happens that the thickness of the edge of the drill is not proportioned to its length. Drills are often employed of about two and a half millimetres, which are only five, four, or even three-tenths of a millimetre in thickness. This thickness does not permit of obtaining a good result. The edge yields and does not cut well; or, what is more serious, it breaks and the particles detached are so fine that they are easily pressed into the substance. Every one has had experience of the difficulty and of the loss of time in extracting these small fragments.

The exact proportion for small drills should be one to three, and for large drills one to three and a half. A drill measuring 0.6 millimetre will, therefore, be 0.2 millimetre in thickness. Another designed to perforate a hole of 3.5 mm. should be 1 mm. in thickness. By observing these data tools may be secured with which work can be done rapidly, provided that the tempering and annealing have been properly conducted. Such drills will rarely break and will not be subject to become dulled quickly.

Horological Notes.

The clock at the entrance to Lord Ellesmere's estate at Worsley strikes 13 at 1 o'clock. The peculiarity is due to the last Duke of Bridgewater. Noticing many of his workmen loitering around after the noon hour one day, he made inquiries and was told they had not heard the clock strike one. So he had it fixed so that it would strike 13.

A watch that is attracting much attention whenever shown has recently been added to the New England Watch Co. It is called the "Skeleton" and has the dial and plates so removed that the entire movement is visible, crystals being used both in the front and back of the case. It is thus possible to look right through the watch and see the "wheels go round." The "Skeleton" is well made and is proving itself very valuable for a window display. It will probably be pictured in all the leading magazines this Fall as a feature of the national advertising campaign the New England Watch Co. is now planning. This advertising is interesting as showing what can be accomplished by judicious publicity. It is estimated that fully one-third of the people in the entire United States will be reached by it during the Fall and Christmas seasons.

William Taylor Peters, of Eureka, Kans., was married the other day in Fall River, Kans., to Miss Leo Blackman. They are now at home to their friends in Eureka.

Katherine and Cornelia S. Ludwig have succeeded to the jewelry business belonging to the Ludwig estate, Lexington, Mo., and are operating as the Ludwig Jewelry Store.

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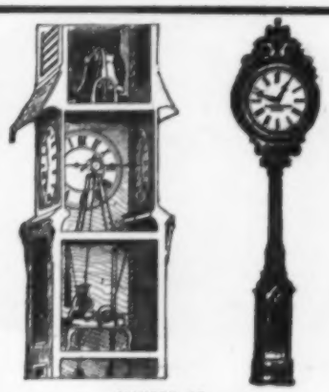

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Hunting or Open Face, Pendant Set

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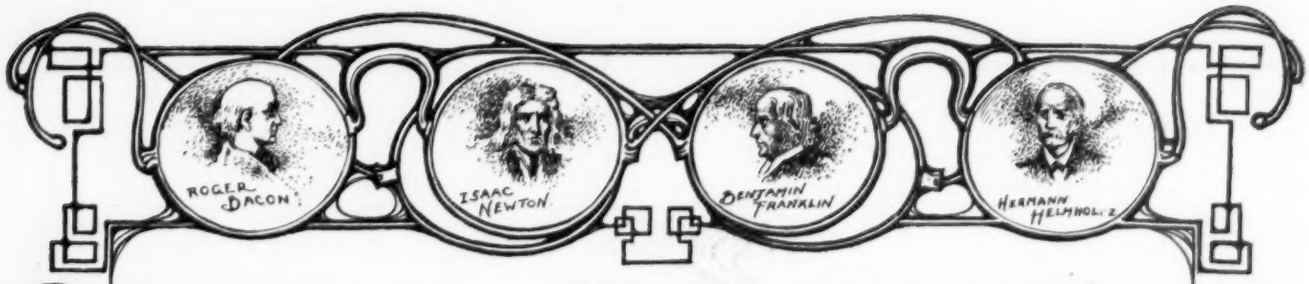

OPTICAL DEPARTMENT

The Optometrist's Catechism.

A SERIES OF QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ON ELEMENTARY OPTICS, IN CATECHETICAL FORM.

By E. Le Roy Ryer.

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(Continued from issue of July 11.)

(Answer to Question 656 Continued.)

THE NEW OR DIOPTRIC SYSTEM.

As recognized authorities give different values it has been deemed advisable at this point to collect the leading tables so that a comparison and choice may be made. Thus the following tables, by Jackson and Chas. F. Prentice, respectively, will be seen to differ from the foregoing by Landolt and from each other:

JACKSON TABLE.

Number by dioptries.	*Focal distance in millimeters.*	*Focal distance in English inches.*	*Numbers in old series.*
0.12 (0.125)	8,000	315.0	...
0.25	4,000	157.5	144
0.37	2,667	105.0	100
0.50	2,000	78.7	72
0.62	1,600	63.0	60
0.75	1,333	52.5	48
0.87	1,143	45.0	...
1.00	1,000	39.37079	40
1.12	889	35.0	36
1.25	800	31.5	30
1.37	727	28.6	...
1.50	667	26.2	24
1.75	571	22.5	...
2.00	500	19.7	20
2.25	444	17.5	18
2.50	400	15.7	16
2.75	364	14.3	14
3.00	333	13.1	...
3.25	308	12.1	12
3.50	286	11.2	11
4.00	250	9.8	10
4.50	222	8.7	9
5.00	200	7.9	8
5.50	182	7.2	7
6.00	167	6.5	6
7.00	143	5.6	5½
8.00	125	4.9	5
9.00	111	4.4	4½
10.00	100	3.9	4
11.00	91	3.6	3½
12.00	83	3.3	...
13.00	77	3.0	3
14.00	71	2.8	2¾
15.00	67	2.6	2½
16.00	62	2.4	...
17.00	59	2.3	2¼
18.00	55	2.2	...
19.00	52	2.1	...
20.00	50	2.0	2

PRENTICE TABLE.

Focal distances, centimeters.	*Metric system, dioptries.*	*Inch system, approximates.*	*Focal distances, U. S. standard inches.*
400.0	0.25	160	157 1-2
200.0	0.50	80	78 3-4
133.3	0.75	53	52 1-2
100.0	1.00	40	39 3-8
80.0	1.25	32	31 1-2
66.7	1.50	26	26 1-4
57.1	1.75	22	22 1-2
50.0	2.00	20	19 11-16
44.4	2.25	18	17 1-2
40.0	2.50	16	15 3-4
36.4	2.75	14	14 5-16
33.3	3.00	13	13 1-8
30.8	3.25	12	12 1-8
28.6	3.50	11	11 1-4
25.0	4.00	10	9 7-8
22.2	4.50	9	8 3-4
20.0	5.00	8	7 7-8
18.2	5.50	7	7 1-8
16.7	6.00	6½	6 9-16
15.4	6.50	6	6
14.3	7.00	5½	5 5-8
12.5	8.00	5	4 15-16
11.1	9.00	4½	4 3-8
10.0	10.00	4	3 15-16
9.1	11.00	3½	3 9-16
8.3	12.00	3¼	3 9-32
7.7	13.00	3	3 1-32
7.1	14.00	2¾	2 13-16
6.7	15.00	...	2 5-8
6.3	16.00	2½	2 7-16
5.5	18.00	2¼	2 3-16
5.0	20.00	2	1 31-32
2.5	40.00	1	63-64

A careful study of the above tables will enable the reader to see that while the dioptric values always agree, the inch values and "old system" numbers vary considerably, making one more point in favor of the dioptric system. Furthermore, there is a uniform difference between each division of the dioptric system; that is, one-eighth .125, or $\frac{12\frac{1}{2}}{100\text{ths}}$ of a meter difference, 0.125, 0.25, 0.375, 0.50, etc. But in the old or inch systems there is no uniformity in the graduations; for instance, between a seven and eight inch lens there is a 1/56 difference, while between a 11 and 12 inch lens there is a difference of 1/132.

In studying the various tables it must be kept in mind that the "old inch system" is not the same as a new inch system would be. This accounts for the fact that a 0.25 dioptry lens is sometimes marked a 144-inch and at other times a 160-inch. The old system would have claimed it to be a 144-inch lens because it had a radius of curvature of 144 inches, whereas by taking into consideration the refractive index the new method of estimating would be to divide the 0.25 dioptry into 40 to get the inch value, which equals in that case 160. It must also be remembered that slight fractional variations are neglected; thus a 3.25 dioptry lens is really a $12\frac{37}{128}$-inch, but the fraction in this case is dropped completely; in other cases, if it comes near a quarter or a half, it is called so; that is, a 16.00 dioptry equals really a $2\frac{127}{1600}$, but is called a 2½-inch lens. These differences make so little practical difference that they may be treated thus with impunity. Employ the dioptric system for numerating and there will be no irregular fractions like the above to deal with, although even in the dioptric system we often call a meter 40 instead of 39.37 inches, and here again it makes little or no appreciable difference in ordinary calculations, but in most cases the writer prefers the use of the more exact equivalent, *i. e.*, 39.37 instead of 40, if the calculations are being made on paper, but where they are made mentally use 40 by all means.

Q.—(657) Which of the four synonymous terms, dioptry, diopter, dioptre and dioptric, should be used to express the unit of measurement of the metric system of numbering lenses, and why?

A.—With the advent of the dioptric system an unfortunate circumstance crept in that could easily have been avoided at the time, but which has now reached such proportions as to make one hesitate before attempting a reformation. The fault was that no definite form was given to the spelling of the unit, the very cornerstone of the dioptric system itself. Various forms were used, and now no thought seems given the subject by even well-known writers, who use indiscriminately diopter, dioptre, dioptric (as a noun) and dioptry. Now all may be considered variants of the same word, but one must be best, and at any rate one should be adopted so that a uniformity would exist. We fully realize that usage is the supreme factor in establishing the spelling of any word, and all that even the best dictionary can do is to record what spelling receives the most usage. In the instance of the dioptric unit, however, one form is used about as much as the other, and therefore to settle which is the best we must take into consideration not alone how many use it, but who are or are apt to be the more carefully scientific writers.

Selecting from a wide range of works the following tabulation was made which seems to give a fair idea of how the term is used:

Dioptry is used by the Ophthalmological Society; Landolt, "Refraction and Accommodation of the Eye"; Bates, "Ocular Refraction and the Shadow Test"; Tscherning, "Physiologic Optics"; Prentice, "Ophthalmic Lenses"; Swanzy, "Diseases of the Eye," and Valk, "Errors of Refraction."

Diopter is used by Knowles, "Encyclopedia-Dictionary of the Ophthalmic Sciences"; Cross, "A System of Ocular Skiametry"; Henderson, "Lessons on the

Optical Department.

Eye"; Thorington, "Refraction and How to Refract"; Ranney, "Eye Strain in Health and Disease"; Brown, "Opticians' Manual."

Dioptre is used by Lockwood, "Principles of Optometry"; Weeks, "Diseases of the Eye"; Tiffany, "Anomalies of Refraction"; Maddox, "Ocular Muscles."

Dioptric is used (as a noun) by Roosa, "Defective Eyesight"; "Century Dictionary."

Thus the vote taken of the above authorities shows: Dioptry, seven; diopter, six; dioptre, four, and dioptric, two. The "Standard Dictionary" mentions all four terms so it would not change the result if added, yet it, as well as the "Century," gives "diopter" as a "leveling instrument consisting of a plank, etc." Thus diopter is a term with a double meaning and should be eliminated from optometrical matter, as it is better suited to describing the leveling instrument. Dioptric is not a good form, as it is too apt to be confused with the adjective. This leaves dioptre and dioptry, and as dioptre is merely the French form of diopter, the field seems won by dioptry.

Not only the number but the weight of authority also favors the form dioptry, and it is high time the proper term was proclaimed and employed. The plural for dioptry is dioptries, thus 1.00 dioptry or 3.00 dioptries. The abbreviation is D.

Q.—(658) Which of the terms, dioptric and dioptral, should be used as the adjective from the noun dioptry?

A.—There exists some confusion in relation to the form of the adjective. Prentice used "dioptral" as the adjective, and says: "The choice of this adjective would seem justifiable, since the unit 'dioptry' has been chosen in distinction to 'dioptric,' which, though related, has another significance. Thus, a 40-inch telescope lens is a member of a dioptric system, whereas a one-dioptry lens is specifically a member of the dioptral system. In the English language we have an analogy to dioptry and dioptral in the spelling of ancestry and ancestral."

So not only does the form of the noun demand attention, but the form of adjective is also unsettled, though dioptric has gained such a firm hold as the adjective that it would be difficult to establish dioptral in its place, even though it were proven that dioptral was the more appropriate term. No such advantage lies with the noun, however, and in its case, propriety and uniformity should be maintained and dioptry used in all cases where reference is made to the unit of measuring optometrical lenses.

Q.—(659) What systems are employed in measuring and numbering optometrical prisms?

A.—Three systems are in use, viz.: Prentice's method, Dennett's method and a method based upon the angle of deviation of the two faces of the prism.

(To be continued.)

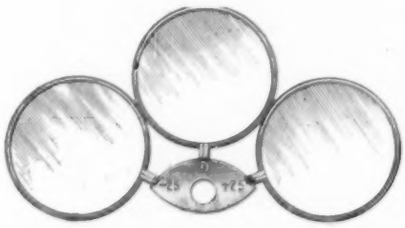
Harvey W. Freeze, Brownsville, Ore., is closing out his stock and preparing to go east. Mr. Freeze has arranged to put in a year under Chicago and Boston tutors in post-graduate work in ophthalmology, after which he will return to Oregon.

A Means of Time Saving When Refracting.

By H. P. Lakin, M.D., in the *Ophthalmic Record.*

AFTER placing the correction obtained by use of the test lenses, stenopaic-slit, ophthalmoscope, retinoscope (which I prefer), or any other means, in the test-frame upon the patient's face, it has been my custom to increase and then decrease first the spherical and second the cylindrical portion of this combination, and finally change both at the same time by means of the cross-cylinder.

At first I used lenses taken out of the test case and replaced again. As these were often needed in the frame, after a time I got extra test-lenses + 0.25 D. and — 0.25 D. spheres and cylinders. Several years ago I added a plano to be placed between the other two, thus using three test lenses held in the hand and passed before the correction in the test-frame. This Summer I had Messrs. McIntire, Magee and Brown, of this city, make for me, in both



USEFUL LENS COMBINATION FOR TESTING.

spheres and cylinders, sets of the two lenses and planos fastened in one handle. These are of the strengths 0.12 D., 0.25 D. and 0.50 D. They have proven very convenient and great time savers.

Let the patient wearing the combination obtained by any means read the lowest line possible on the test-card. Then taking the spherical set, pass in succession before the correction in the test-frame the plus, plano and minus lenses, having the patient read with each, giving an indication, according to which of the three gives best vision, to increase, let alone or decrease the spherical portion of the combination. Make the alteration indicated, and so continue until the plano gives best vision, showing an indication to leave the spherical portion unchanged. Then taking the cylindrical set, hold it so that the axis of the first lens is coincident with that of the cylinder in the test-frame and pass the three test-lenses before it in a similar manner.

Make the alteration indicated and so continue until the plano gives best vision, indicating no further change of the cylindrical portion. Then take Dr. Edward Jackson's cross-cylinder (which increases the strength in one direction and decreases that at right angles to the former) and proceed as usual with it until no change is indicated by this means. Now the correct combination has been obtained.

The method of increasing and decreasing the strength of the sphere and cylinder, after the combination has been placed in the test-frame, is in very common use by oculists. I merely call attention to the convenience of having the three test-lenses set in one handle instead of taking each one separately from the test-case when needed and then replacing it, and to the increased rapidity of testing resulting from their use. The device of my colleague, Dr. J. N. Rhoads, which works by first using a plus, then a minus and finally neutralizing to obtain the effect of a plano, is on the same principle, but is much more complicated in its construction.

A Case of Defective Eyesight Treated Without Glasses.

DR. EDWARD G. LORING, for many years before his death a leading eye specialist in New York, had plenty of humor, says the New York *Sun.*

One morning a club friend of his of bibulous habits made his appearance in the doctor's consulting room complaining that his eyes were failing him and expressing fear that he must prematurely take up the use of glasses. He had not connected his defective sight with his alcoholic propensities.

Dr. Loring put him through all the paces of an oculist's examination, showed him alphabets of different sizes, made him peek into all kinds of mysterious holes, peered at his eyes through many uncanny looking instruments, asked him innumerable questions and finally gave his opinion as follows:

"Well, Roddy, you won't have to wear glasses yet a while. Nothing's the matter that we can't cure. Take this prescription and follow its directions. Don't open it until just before you are going to your dinner at the club," and he wrote out and handed over the prescription.

"Thanks, awfully, old man. You don't know how much you have relieved my mind," said Roddy. "How much is it?"

"My fee for examination and prescripiton is $20," said the doctor.

Roddy opened his eyes a little, but handed over the money and went out, his respect for his friend greatly increased as he sized up the crowd in the anteroom and figured in his mind what they would amount to in dollars.

That evening as he sat ordering his dinner with a cocktail before him he opened and read the prescription, which ran as follows:

℞

One cocktail per day. E. G. L.

Roddy took his cocktail and never tired after that of offering to bet that he had paid more for a single drink than any other man in the room.

J. Herbert Neve, an optician formerly at 15 Temple Place, but now at 367 Massachusetts Ave., Boston, was fined $100 in the Municipal Court, July 13, for practising medicine without registration. The State Board of Registration in Medicine received complaints against Neve, it is sad, and as a result a plan was prepared to send a man with no apparent physical defects to the office of the doctor. After an extensive examination of the man's heart and other parts of his anatomy, according to the testimony, he was told that he needed a pair of spectacles which would cost him $11. This was reported to Dr. Harvey, of the State Board, and the conviction before Judge Parmenter followed.

That this department shall prove mutually beneficial to our readers, it is desirable that the members of the trade generally communicate with THE JEWELERS' CIRCULAR-WEEKLY regarding any advantageous device or plan which they are utilizing in connection with their business.

How the Jeweler Can Meet Competition of the Mail Order House.

MERCHANTS have been so slow in saying anything to their customers, either personally or in print, about mail order houses, for fear of advertising the fact that the mail order house has had ample opportunity to pound into the consumer all its strong arguments without opposition, and now the retail merchant must not only educate his trade to the advantage of trading at home, but must advance a world of good reasons to overcome the sentiment already formed in favor of the mail order house.

The time has come for the retailer to begin an active campaign against the mail order houses. His future business depends upon it, also the future prosperity of his town, for there will be no need of small stores if the mail order houses get to handling the business of the country, as they expect to handle it through the rural delivery and parcels post.

It will be the object of this series of articles to give the retailer ammunition with which to fight the common enemy. There are many reasons why your neighbor should trade with you, but you seldom tell them. The mail order house never stops drumming ideas into your neighbors, and you must learn to do likewise. Make use of this ammunition in your circulars and newspaper advertising. Keep everlastingly at it and you will soon see results. It will not hurt the advertising of most merchants to say a few lines less about staples and to put in several good paragraphs about mail order houses, or even to devote all the space to the fight for awhile, if good judgment dictates such a policy, or if there is something particularly appropriate offered.

One line of business must be quick to take up the good things other lines have found, and thus work every good idea as hard as possible, while it is fresh. How is the following idea likely to work with your neighbors, if you carry it out right?

A Kansas jeweler recently adopted a novel method of showing the advantages of trading at home, and he states that his thorough advertising of this one idea has caused a wonderful falling off in the amount of mail orders going out of his town.

He pinned a slip of paper to the back of a dollar bill, and on the top of it was printed the request that every person receiving the bill should sign his name to the slip, to show how often it changed hands. In two weeks that bill came back to him again, and it had changed hands 24 times. He got out a circular telling of the experiment, and gave a list of the names signed to the slip. He tried to place one of these circulars in every house in his section of the country. He also received the aid of the publisher of the local paper, who was only too glad to show the people the advantage of keeping their money in the community. There was a long article in the local paper. The idea appealed to the people. It was a good example of what one dollar would do in the way of keeping money in motion. This was easily appreciated.

You can do this for yourself. Your brother merchants will help you, and while you may not be able to show such a large list of transfers, you can make a good showing with a little effort, and the argument is good.

Suppose you then start your circular by calling attention to the great scarcity of money a few years ago, when every one was hoarding gold on account of the fear of free silver. It made money hard to get in all parts of the country. Sending money out of the county for goods which can be bought at home has the same result, except that it makes plenty of money where the big mail order houses are located. It makes it scarce at home all the time, and there is less to pay debts with and to buy with. The story of what a dollar did may follow such an argument, and then have a paragraph showing how little help that dollar would have been to the community if spent with a mail order house. This would make a circular which would cause thought. It is an argument which should be brought to the attention of every person in every community. Try it. F. A. P.

(To be continued.)

Anent the Business Letter.

BRUSKNESS and brevity—that is the general idea of what constitutes a business communication. As far as it goes, it is correct; but the bruskness must go beyond curtness and the brevity beyond ambiguity. A gracious word or two, or an explanatory clause, will often place in an entirely different light what might otherwise impress the recipient as rudeness or obscurity.

In order to avoid the latter possibility it is best, before dictating an important letter, to make notes of the points to be covered, or even a rough draft of the entire letter. Clear thinking is absolutely essential to clear writing; and the average business man cannot think clearly while a typist sits chewing her stylus in uneasy anticipation of the next attack upon the paper.

It is perhaps superfluous to state that a business letter calls for an immediate reply. If it is impossible to reply in full, send along an acknowledgment of the receipt and an assurance of early attention. When the reply is ready, make it clear and definite; arrange your statements in systematic order.

It is a pleasing fact that the majority of business men are becoming as particular about their writing paper as the daintiest debutantes. They want the best, and price is a secondary consideration. The use of cheap and nameless stock is supposed to have about the same effect upon the recipient, as if the writer were to make a personal call in a ragged coat and soiled linen.

A Novel Style of Price Card.

IN decorating a show window much depends on the method of pricing the articles. In this question of selecting price cards two prime factors enter which must, of course, be religiously adhered to. One is that the cards be of sufficient size to permit of figures large enough to be read easily. The other is that those figures or price denominations be in characters free from any ornamentation that tends to hide the numeral.

A valuable *additional* advantage over and beyond the two above-mentioned cardinal points may be gained by having the most artistic, novel and attractive price cards available.

If specially attractive price enumeration is desired, the old method of using crisp new greenbacks on the goods is very effective. But often the even dollar or dollars are unavailable on account of lower denominations figuring in the price. In such cases a very novel and attractive effect is gained in the following way: Take slightly larger cards, and on a spare space, with the aid of a pot of liquid glue, stick the equivalent in coin. For instance, if 35 cents is required, glue a quarter and a dime on the card.

Of course, fresh, bright, newly minted specie are necessary to give a truly brilliant effect. You can get them from your bank.

Storekeeping Department.

An Attractively Furnished Jewelry Store in Columbia, S. C.

THE attractive and cleverly designed jewelry establishment illustrated herewith is located in Columbia, S. C., where the enterprising owners, Sylvan Bros., enjoy a prosperous business. Seventeen years ago, Gustaf and Johannes Sylvan emigrated to this country from Höganas, Sweden, the place of their birth, and in 1897 began in Columbia the business which has since been considerably developed by dint of energy and enterprise.

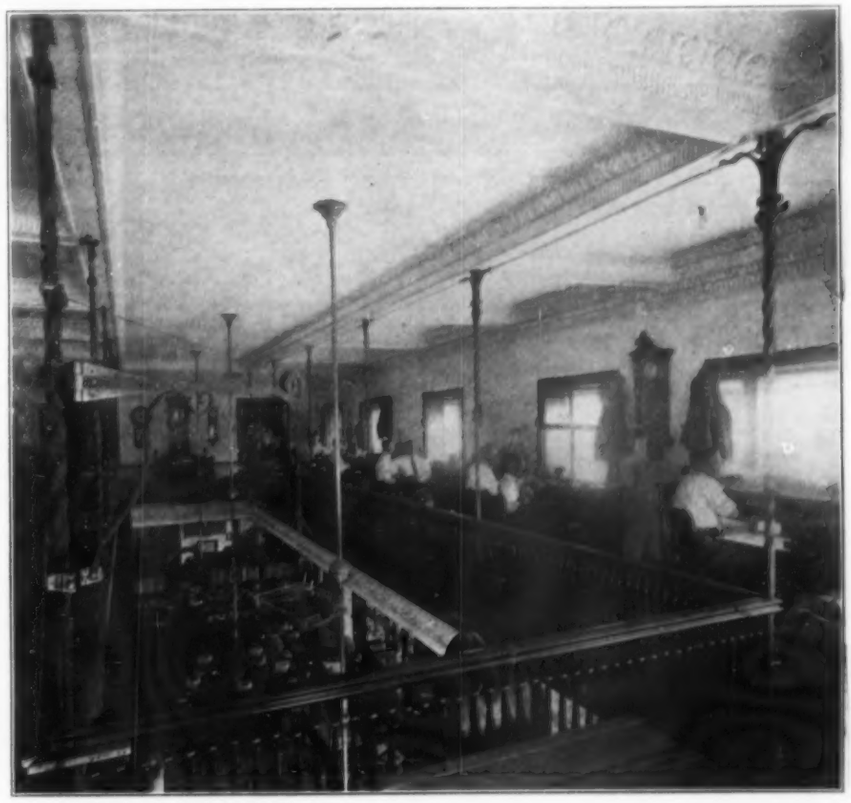
The present quarters are in the concern's own building, known as the Sylvan building. The location is an ideal one, the frontage on Main St. being 34 feet and that on Plain St. 75 feet. The main entrance is just on the corner, giving the store a display window 14 feet long on Main St. and another 60 feet long on Plain St. These windows, moreover, have a depth of eight feet, and in them are fitted show cases, between which are erected large columns trimmed with plate glass mirrors, making the general effect very beautiful.

The perspective of the interior of the store presents a striking view, with the long graceful plate glass show cases and wall cases extending far back to the rear. The doors, fixtures, etc., are of mahogany. The floor is of mosaic tiles. The ceiling is paneled with heavy plaster beams in squares, with a 16 candle-power light in the center of each square.

The opening seen in the center of the the ceiling forms a kind of balcony and is 10 feet wide and 35 feet long. Here is located the workshop, the ceiling of which is fashioned in a manner similar to that of the store below. Three massive brass chandeliers are suspended from the upper ceiling and extend down through the opening. This workshop is well lighted by day and night, having eight windows for the admission of light and fresh air.

The machine room, back of the workshop, has two windows. In the machine room is a two horse-power motor for running the polishing machine, rolling mills, sand blast, lathes, etc.

Altogether the establishment is so complete and handsomely equipped that the owners have just reason to take pride in it.

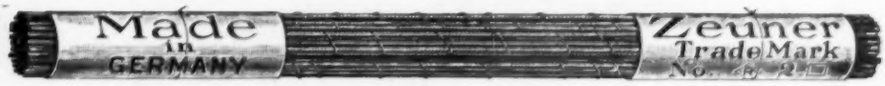


VIEW SHOWING GALLERY FLOOR, ON WHICH IS LOCATED SYLVAN BROS.' WORKSHOP AND REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

EXTERIOR AND INTERIOR OF THE HANDSOME STORE OF SYLVAN BROS., COLUMBIA, S. C.

What Tool is of More Importance to THE MAKERS OF FINE JEWELRY than **A FIRST CLASS SAW?**

SHARP—TRUE—UNIFORM —PERFECTLY TEMPERED



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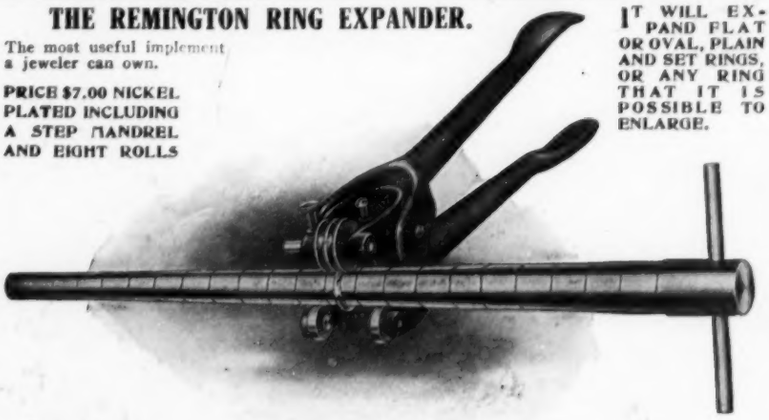

IF YOUR JOBBER CANNOT SUPPLY YOU WRITE TO US DIRECT.

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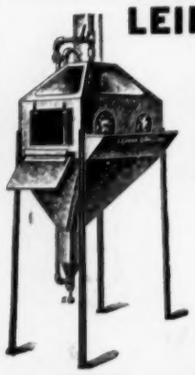

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[Answers are also solicited from our readers to the questions published on this page.]

QUESTION No. 1622.—**Tin Plating.**—*I have some copper coffee pots which I want to plate on the inside with tin. Kindly tell me how to make such a solution for an electric current.* *T. P.*

ANSWER:—Make your solution with phosphate of soda, two ounces; chloride of tin, one ounce; water, one gallon. This solution can be poured into the cleaned copper pots and connected with the current; bob into it a tin anode. This requires only a light current, and the solution of tin must be kept at full strength by adding a saturated solution of chloride of tin.

QUESTION No. 1623.—**German Silver Alloy.**—*I am about to make a line of German silver candlesticks, and wish you would give me the composition of an alloy that will work well and not tarnish very easily.* *A. G. S.*

ANSWER:—German silver varies very much in composition. One very good kind that will polish well and which is useful for nearly all sorts of articles, is composed of copper, 50 parts; zinc, 25 parts, and nickel, 25 parts. The alloys vary, according to the use to which they are to be put; from 50 to 60 parts copper, 19 to 31 parts zinc, 13 to 18 parts nickel. A very good substitute, very much used, which gives a silver white luster and suitable for artistic purposes, called argazoid consists of: Copper, 55 parts; zinc, 23-198 parts; nickel, 13-406 parts; tin, 4.035 parts, and lead, 3.544 parts.

QUESTION No. 1624.—**Reclaiming Metal from Dross.**—*How can I reclaim the metal in tin dross without a great deal of heating. I burn down the tin and britannia dross several times, but it requires so much heat that it burns the metal so that it is unfit to use again for good castings. If there were some method of regaining this metal without overheating, a large saving would be the result. I know many manufacturers who are in the same fix as myself.* *R. M. D.*

ANSWER:—Tin and britannia dross may be treated so that all the metal therein is separated without overheating and burning. The lumps and cakes of dross should be melted down in the regular way, and all the black appearing dust should be placed in what the miners call a stamp. This is an iron round bottom pot, which has a cover that is secured with screws or clamps to the top of the pot. Through the center of the cover is a hole through which runs an iron rod. This rod is connected with a running shaft above, and an iron ball is secured to the end in the pot. The pot is half filled with the dross and the shaft is started, arranged in such a manner so that the ball will pound up and down, thus pulverizing the dross into a fine powder. The result will be that in a little while most of the metal will gather at the bottom of the pot. This pulverized mass can be separated by having a blower or fan blow away the dust, and the metal will remain. This method is much used in Germany for the separation of the dross from the metal, and the result is that the metal can be used again for good castings.

QUESTION No. 1625.—**Hardening Britannia Metal.**—*How can I temper or harden britannia metal?* *H. B. M.*

ANSWER:—Britannia can be hardened by merely subjecting the metal to a degree of heat, slightly below the melting temperature of the metal. This is usually done after the rolling or blanking, and in a muffler or on an iron plate. After the heating the metal should be cooled as quickly as possible. If there is only a sheet this can be left to cool, but if a stack of blanks have been heated it is best to separate them after the heating so that the cool air will pass over them.

QUESTION No. 1626.—**Lathe Attachments.**—*How and what attachments to a lathe are necessary to mill out true the hole between the two plates of a watch that contain the winding pinion and arbor? I have Universal head, slide rest and wheel cut attachment, but the milling cutter must of necessity be run at a right angle of 90 degrees to the lengthwise of the lathe bed. What attachment must the milling cutter be held in, the hole to be milled out with the plates screwed together, of course?* *R. P.*

ANSWER:—There is no attachment made to any American lathe commonly for sale, by means of which you can perform the operation which you describe in your letter. The original Hopkins Pivot Polisher, made in the year 1872, might readily have been adapted to your use, but it is questionable whether one could now be obtained. The next best which may be adapted is the Webster-Whitcomb milling tool made for lathe No. 2, but such adaptation will require considerable work. A slide rest with three motions, one of which is a perpendicular one, would do the business with the least alterations. A face plate with a vertical slide may also do the work with some minor attachments. A tool similar to this is sometimes used in the factory.

QUESTION No. 1627.—**Making a Dust Bag.**—*What do you mean by "powder from a dust bag?* *L. X.*

ANSWER:—A dust bag is a bag made of some coarse cotton web or other texture that will allow emitting of marble powder or even some coarser dusty substance when subjected to friction or beating.

QUESTION No. 1628.—**Puzzling Watch Variations.**—*I have repaired, recently, for one of my customers a 15-jewel movement which I have regulated by carrying same in my pocket and it did not vary more than one minute per week; yet, when my customer carries the watch he complains that it runs eight minutes fast per week. He brought back the watch for the third time, always with the same complaint, and I have carried it again, and it does not vary more than one minute per week.* *L. D.*

ANSWER:—It may be inferred from the tenor of your letter that the 15-jewel movement is claimed to be an adjusted one. If so, some of the adjustments may be out of order. We would suggest that a third party carry the watch two days, or so, and note the variations; next inform yourself well in regard to the use of the watch by the individuals who have carried it. This may lead you in the shortest manner to the detection of the cause of the irregularity in the running. In case this plan should prove unsuccessful in giving the desired information, a thorough examination of the adjustments is the only alternative. Such an examination ought to include a test for magnetism. Some matter was published June 27, on p. 97, concerning a similar experience, which we suggest that you read.

The Melting of Small Beads of Gold or Silver.

(Translated from the *Deutsche Goldschmiede Zeitung.*)

THE ordinary melting of small beads of gold or silver on a piece of charcoal by a blowpipe may be a very convenient operation when done on a small scale, but when the manufacture of such beads or pearls is to be done in quantities a more comprehensive system has to be employed. This is done as follows: Gold or silver wire, after having been alloyed with a small proportion of chemically pure zinc, is drawn into a thin wire, which is coiled in spiral form around a thin wire, preferably of steel. When prepared in this manner it is cut into single coils, representing small eyelets, by some easily constructed pair of nippers which will work automatically. These eyelets are then boiled in a 15 per cent. solution of borax until the water has been evaporated, by which operation all of them have been covered equally with the borax.

The bottom of a graphite crucible of liberal size is to be covered with charcoal dust to the thickness of about 2 cm., which is to be pressed down to a level. This surface is to be covered with a number of eyelets in such a manner that they do not touch each other. After covering these with a second layer of charcoal dust and eyelets, these operations are to be repeated till the crucible is moderately filled.

An experienced melter will be able to do the rest and see to it that these eyelets do not run together, but are heated sufficiently to produce beads which will all be of an equal size and will only need pickling to be used in the manufacture of the best filigree jewelry.

Herbert Hakan, who for the past two or three years conducted a jewelry and loan office under the name of the Queen City Loan Office, Sedalia, Mo., has discontinued business.

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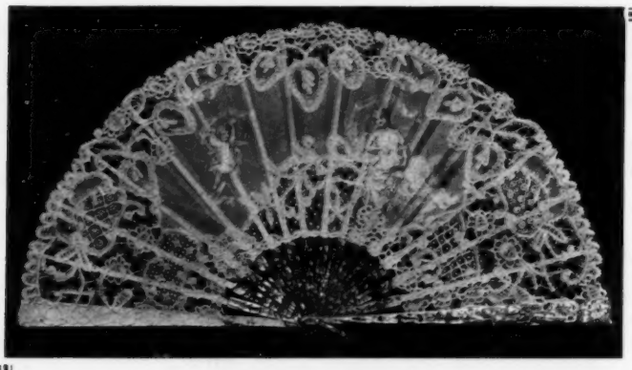

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A British Criticism of Our Customs Laws Relating to China and Pottery.

CUSTOMS laws of the United States are declared by a contributor to a recent issue of the *Pottery Gazette* of London to be unsatisfactory to the pottery trade. He holds that the administration of the laws is not fair to the American importer. The writer also makes a suggestion that English potters must make feldspar china if they desire to compete with Germany's cheaper products. The English writer's views are set forth as follows:

"The United States Customs Law, from the point of view of jurisprudence, in a very unsatisfactory condition. It states that the goods should be invoiced at market value, and the decision of the appraisers has been that this means that the goods must be entered at such prices as they are sold in the home market. An importer buys a certain quantity, and in many cases very large quantities of goods. Manufacturers in this trade doing a large business to the United States know very well that orders given by large houses in the United States are for very large quantities, and are in most cases supplied cheaper than similar goods would be for the home trade where no house is able to buy those quantities. How can it be expected that an American house who purchases goods in the European market can know the prices at which the same manufacturer would sell to a home trade house?

"When information is got by the appraisers that certain articles are sold in the home trade at a certain higher price, the goods on entry are raised; and here is the injustice of the law, that for every 1 per cent. the goods are raised there is a fine inflicted automatically of 1 per cent., as you state, and no proof that the purchase is a legitimate one, and no testimony on the part of the manufacturer that these are the proper prices which he receives and that he gets a fair profit by these transactions, are of any avail when it comes to a re-appraisement.

"For some years past the American Manufacturers' Association have, as you correctly state, made complaints to the United States Custom House that goods are undervalued by many Continental manufacturers, and the state of the law has been used as a lever for thus making imports more difficult, and many goods have been raised and importers have been fined for what are perfectly legitimate purchases.

In the French dinner ware trade there has been made a positive scale by the United States Custom House under which nothing can be imported, and whatever a manufacturer may be able to do in selling goods below this price at a good profit, the goods are raised when they come to the Custom House at his price, and the importer is fined. If such actions are indorsed by the trade paper of the potteries it can only lead to British manufacturers being treated in the same manner, for the United States manufacturers find more competition among British earthenware manufacturers than among German or French china manufacturers.

"The important trade to the United States is done in the potteries by comparatively very few houses, who are known to everybody. You only need to inquire from them whether their prices for their large United States orders are not considerably below any such orders they can take in the home trade, and whether they would consider it just if their goods were treated in a similar manner on arrival, and what injury it must do to that trade if such actions would be considered correct.

"As to the question of this action having any material effect upon the largely growing German trade and a beneficial effect upon the trade of Longton, the sooner British manufacturers are alive to the actual course of the large growth of the German pottery the better it must be for our trade here. The growth of the German potting trade is entirely due to the manufacture of feldspar china, which has many facilities; the materials are considerably cheaper than even those of English earthenware, the glaze is out of proportion less, and, as compared with English china, the materials and glaze combined are about one-third of the cost. The firing comes considerably cheaper. The molds in Germany are practically one-quarter of the cost, and this is all apart from the cheaper labor.

"Many articles can be manufactured in feldspar china cheaper than they can in earthenware, and if England wants to keep a great part of this trade for the future there is only one way, and that is by establishing feldspar china potteries here, with up-to-date methods; but to indorse the action of the United States Potters' Association, and by this means to get inconvenient competition out of the way, is a method which will only recoil upon themselves."

Carl Schwartz has returned to Merton A. Gaskell's store, Rochester, Minn., after a vacation spent in Winona, Minn.

Thomas A. Baden, lately with Pyl & Wykkel, Kalamazoo, Mich., has bought the business of Randall A. Buckmaster, 152 St. Burdick St., with whom he was formerly associated. Mr. Baden is the watch inspector for the Michigan Central, Grand Rapids & Indiana and Lake Shore railroads.

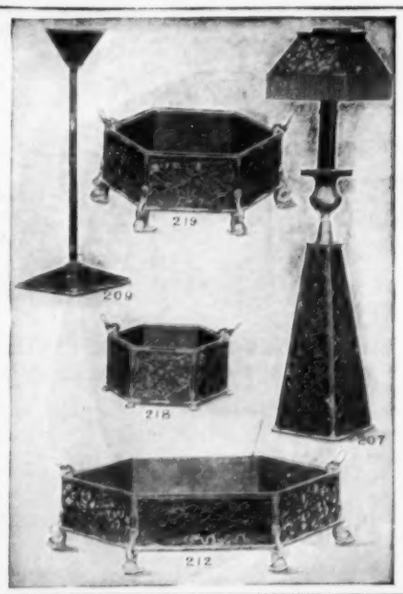
Some Interesting Facts About the Exposition at Reichenberg, Bohemia.

IN a recent report Consul-General McFarland describes the Reichenberg Exposition, which is now in progress in that Austrian city, saying in part:

"In its setting the Reichenberg Exposition is certainly unique, surrounded as it is by mountains, with a large artificial lake. It brings together for the first time the varied products of north Bohemia, or the so-called Deutsch-Böhmen. The exposition was intended to cover only the products of the German or Austrian born people of this section, the Czechs or Bohemians being strictly excluded. This has naturally shut out some of the prominent local firms, such as the glass works conducted at Neuwelt by Count Harrach, who is a Bohemian. The line was also drawn against American, German or other foreign concerns whose products compete with those of Bohemia, the idea being to exploit only the products of the Austrians who have built up the manufacturing industries of north Bohemia. It is also true that some prominent Austrian firms, actuated partly by motives of economy but chiefly by fear of imitation of their especial products, are not represented. At the same time the exposition is fairly representative, and the exhibits show collectively and for the first time the beautiful rugs and textiles, the glass in its raw state and its perfect utilization, the Gablonz specialties in imitation stones and jewelry, and the porcelain and china from the neighborhood of Carlsbad.

"Notwithstanding the strict rules, and under cover of Bohemian agencies, quite a number of American exhibits, somewhat disguised, have crept in. The American typewriter and cash register are everywhere, the Singer Sewing Machine Co. has a complete exhibit, American roll-top desks and office furniture are exhibited through a local firm, the Northrop loom is shown by the Austrian Textile Works, and American agricultural machinery, exhibited through local agents, of course, dominates that section. Of all the exhibits, however, excluding Bohemian glass, the textile section is the most interesting, for here are found the fine cloths which seem to reach only the European markets and are celebrated in Vienna, Dresden, Paris and London, but which appear to reach the American markets only as the finished goods of some foreign modiste, with all charges added. In this section are also exhibited the hand-woven rugs and tapestries, rivaling Turkey and Persia.

In glass, both cut and decorated, no such collection was ever before brought together.



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Working Model of Traction Engine Built by a Missouri Jeweler.

THE recent unveiling of the statue of the founder of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, Philadelphia, recalled the fact that Mr. Baldwin began life as a manufacturing jeweler, and built his first engine while engaged in that business, later going into locomotive building. That Mr. Baldwin was not the only jeweler whose talents have been turned toward engine building is apparent from the fact that S. M. Coffman, a jeweler of Braymer, Mo., recently completed a most unique working model of a traction engine containing 3,100 pieces, which has attracted considerable attention locally, and has been the subject of some comment in technical papers.

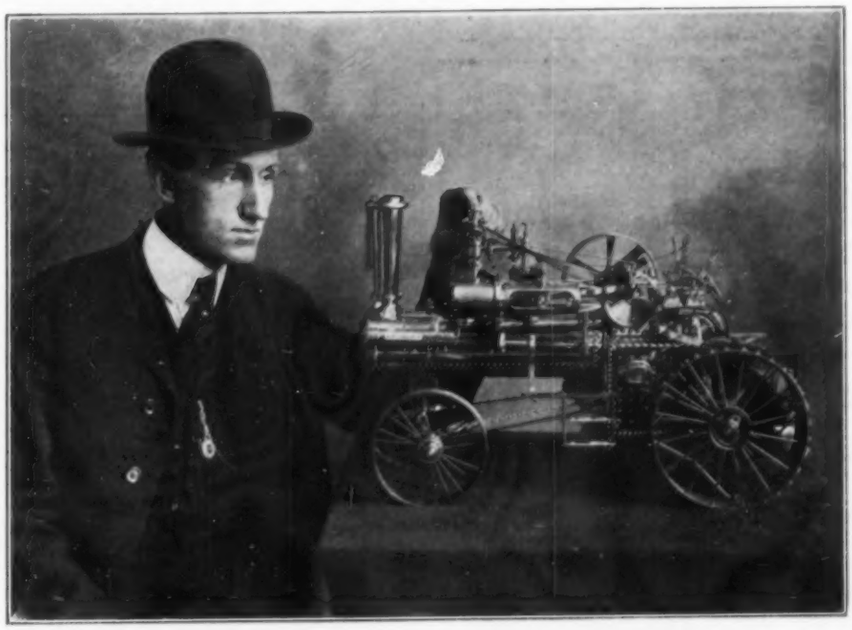
An illustration of the engine is shown herewith, together with a portrait of Mr. Coffman, which will give an idea relatively of the size of the model. Mr. Coffman recently described his work in making this engine in an article contributed to *Popular Mechanics*, as follows:

"Back of my jewelry store and optical parlor, in the city of Braymer, Mo., I have fitted up a little factory where every evening I spend a couple of hours in manufacturing horological tools of my own invention and doing model work. Here I built my complete working model of a traction engine, which in every detail is like the big 12-horsepower engines of its type. The equipment of my factory includes a 5-horsepower gasoline engine, a 2-kilowatt compound generator, two motors, a screw-cutting lathe, two watchmakers' lathes, and a number of other special machines, such as milling and grinding machines of my own design and make.

"My work in this line began with a great desire to become a finished mechanic. Fourteen years ago I made a watchmaker's bench, composed of 2,500 pieces, and lathe, and began repairing watches and clocks. From that time I have been a reader of the best horological and scientific papers, but I never worked as an apprentice in my life.

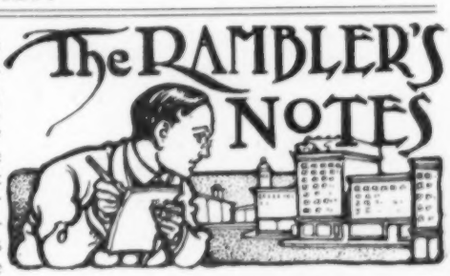
"In building this traction engine model I experienced many difficulties. It is nearly all built-up work, the three elbows in the steam pipe being the only castings used. It is built to the exact scale of a 12-horsepower engine—1½ inches to the foot, or ⅛ size—and is composed of 3,150 pieces—882 pieces in the two rear wheels, 41 pieces in the differential gearing, 30 flues, water and steam gauges, governor, safety valve, lubricator, pump and whistle. Many special tools were required in its construction, all of which I made on the lathe.

I could not procure a glass tube 1-16 inch in diameter for the water gauge, and so had to draw one out of a ¼-inch tube. The engine that this model represents is set to carry 130 pounds pressure to the square inch. It would have been much easier to have made this steam gauge register 130 actual pounds to the square inch, but it was not desirable to carry such a high pressure on the model, so I concluded to increase the registration as many times as I decreased the size of the gauge, which is ⅛, or to about the size of a dime. This gauge is of the drawn-tube type, and the tube is drawn very thin. The internal diameter is 1-1,000 inch by 3-32 inch, and even then it was necessary to use compound rack and pinions, so when the gauge shows 130 there is 16¼ pounds actual pressure, and the pop valve acts. The differential gearing was quite a difficult piece of work, as I made the milling machine and wheel cutters to make all of the gears. The time occupied in building the model, including the many dies and gigs, was about 10 months, working at odd times and after lamplight."



S. M. COFFMAN AND HIS MODEL OF A TRACTION ENGINE.

Albert E. Weber, of Winnebago, Minn., has removed to Lakefield, Minn., where he will engage in the jewelry business again.



DOULTON WARE SHOWN IN NEW QUARTERS.

THE new showrooms of Wm. S. Pitcairn, at 44 Murray St., New York, have been fitted up and are now among the most spacious and most handsome to be seen in the pottery district. Two floors are occupied in the display of Royal Doulton china and earthenware, and the third floor is used as a packing room. Mr. Pitcairn has recently been receiving samples from England adding to the existing large display. In the service plates and tea sets the variety is greater than ever. The reproduction of those patterns whose popularity has stood the test of generations comprises a considerable part of the exhibit, and to these lines are added the best of the new designs. One of the novelties which was introduced several years ago and has maintained its hold on a considerable part of the trade is Dutch earthenware, coming in green and yellow shades with typical scenes from the land of dykes. The "Automobile," "Friar" and "Isaak Walton" specialties have been selling well in the last season and new patterns are being added to each.

*

NEW EFFECTS IN LIMOGES CHINA.

QUITE a number of new designs in Limoges china have recently been received by Bawo & Dotter, 26 Barclay St., New York. In china finished in an ivory body and ornamented with heavy flat and relief gold there is an especially wide variety of fancy pieces, including plates, bowls, chocolate pots, sugar and creams, and cups and saucers. A dainty set that is much admired has gold borders in lace effects interspersed, among which are roses of soft and delicate effects. Some plates have wide and heavy gold borders, while just inside the outer band are quite soft and delicately colored circlets.

*

COOK POTTERY CO. ACQUIRES NEW PLANT.

THE Cook Pottery Co., Trenton, N. J., recently arranged with the Colonial Trust Co., of Pittsburg, for the control of the plant of the Pennsylvania China Co. at Kittanning, Pa. The Cook Co. will operate the newly acquired plant as a factory for its Western trade. It is expected that work will be resumed at the Kittanning pottery in a week. It is expected that about 400 persons will be employed, several of whom may go from Trenton. The Cook Pottery Co. now has 27 kilns. The officers of the company are: Charles Howell Cook, president and treasurer; F. G. Mellor, vice-president, and James H. Mulheron, secretary.

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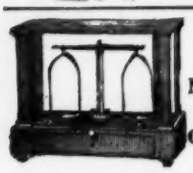

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